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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Labor Cards Decreed By Italian Fascists To Tighten Controls

3,000,000 Additions to List of Individuals Completely Viséed

Required for Jobs

Manual and Intellectual Workers Must All Carry Booklet

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Compulsory possession by every Italian worker of a special labor booklet has been decreed by the Fascist Government, and a bill to this effect is to be passed by the Italian Parliament in its fall session.

This measure, which further tightens the control exercised by the Fascist State over the individual by considerably extending its supervision over the field of labor, will be applied to all workers, manual or intellectual, without any distinction, whether they are or are not members of the Fascist syndicates. Possession of this booklet will henceforth be the first requisite for finding a job in Fascist Italy.

Required for Jobs

Nonholders of the labor card are barred from any employment, and discharge without hope of reëngagement is threatened to those who do not apply for the booklet. Altogether about 7,500,000 labor cards will be distributed among job holders before the end of 1934.

The labor booklet is to be the only recognized legal document concerning the vocational life of the worker. It will contain full information regarding the personal life and technical training of the holder and, more particularly, a detailed record of his changes in jobs, wages received, accidents while at work, the social insurance policies he holds, the syndicate to which he belongs, his relation to the Fascist Party, and whether he was wounded in the World War or "for the Fascist cause." Under already existing legislation, those falling within the last two categories received preferential treatment by the Official Employment Bureaux.

For "Regulation"

The information provided by the labor booklet is intended to be useful to the employment offices, as it will offer them increased facilities both for the allocation of skilled workers and for the collection of precise data on unemployment. It is hoped that with all the information in its possession the Ministry of Corporations will be able to regulate the labor supply and demand.

While hitherto the syndicates had only direct control over its own members, supervision will now become general for the entire working class through the new labor booklet.

There are at present 6,735,341 workers employed in the categories which have organized syndicates and of these only 4,845,233 belong to the syndicates. About 2,000,000 workers, who have hitherto evaded the personal control of the state through the syndicates, will thus come under direct supervision, while about another million persons at present engaged in fields not yet organized—such as domestic servants—will also fall under the syndicates' control.

Legal Document

Being recognized as a legal document, the labor booklet will replace the many other documents which every Italian is required to carry with him for identification or other purposes. The labor card will thus substitute the police identification card, the membership card of the Fascist Party, and of the Facist syndicates, and other certificates.

Only maritime workers, who already have a similar card, civil servants, whose jobs are more or less stable, and those persons who work for their relatives (mainly the artisan class of workers) are exempted from possessing the card.

During the period of their employment the workers will place their labor booklets in the custody of the employer. The workers and the occupational unions may have access to them at any time, and in case of irregularities may complain to the Ministry of Corporations.

Bomb-Proof Cellars Planned for Every Building in Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (AP)—Elaborate civilian air defense plans calling for the construction of a gas and bomb proof cellar in every Berlin building were announced today.

Superannuated buildings will be razed and subterranean "safety isles" will be built in the main traffic centers in the "safety first" program disclosed by Herr Emil van Loeper, Air Defense League Leader for Greater Berlin.

Expressing satisfaction with the progress of the league, organized three months ago, the defense leader said it had a local membership of 630,000 with 80,000 trained members.

Local attics have been cleared of rubbish and roofs will be impregnated as necessary precautions because "Berlin is in the heart of Europe," said Herr Van Loeper. France and Poland, he added, are far ahead of Germany in air defense.

The March of the Nations
By Rufus Steele

is suspended until Monday, Oct. 22, during Mr. Steele's vacation.

Corporative State Comes In Nov. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome, Oct. 18

LESS than a month hence—Nov. 10—Italy's revolutionary scheme of a corporative state is supposed to swing into actual and effective operation.

That means that throughout the country every industrial group is today hard at work trying to cut its cloth to measure.

The working class is being welded together in one group and the owner-manager class in another, both uniting in the central corporations. Twenty-two corporations will finally cooperate and coördinate their activities to develop the nation's productivity.

Above the corporations, but under the supervision of a ministry, there will be the National Council of Corporations. And it is the general belief that this will ultimately take the place of the present Chamber of Deputies, that body having virtually sealed its doom when it voted the corporative law last January.

Mill Head's Plan Gives Jobs to All Textile Workers

Rhode Island Man Urges 40-Hour Week, No Overtime, on President

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 18 (AP)—Mr. Joseph Ott, managing director of the Royal Weaving Company, of Pawtucket, yesterday revealed that he had wired President Roosevelt a plan to relieve unemployment in the textile industry which "in 30 days would cause a shortage of workers."

In his message to the President, Mr. Ott advocated the abolishment of all overtime work, two and three shifts and proposed that the textile industry as a whole agree that only four looms be assigned each worker.

Mr. Ott pleaded against further reduction of hours, but requested a standard 40-hour throughout the industry. His message read:

"Textile industry—please do not reduce working hours. Stop all overtime work, also two and three shifts. Reduce machine load of box looms from six to four; plain looms from 7, 8, 9, and 10 to six. In 30 days we will be short of textile workers. This is recommended by Joseph Ott, managing director of the largest silk mill in the world. We are paying wages figured on the above machine load."

The elimination of two and three shifts, Mr. Ott pointed out, would mean that millions of dollars would be spent for new machinery, empty floor space used and thousands of those on the streets would get work. Mr. Ott then added that his company was on the four-loom system.

He charged the southern manufacturers were making their employees work as many as 12 to 14 looms and were failing to pay a wage scale equal to that in New England.

Roosevelt Trip South to Test Relief Policy

Observers Expect Efforts to Allay Discontent on New Deal

Labor Encouraged

Possible Prosecution in Houde Case Strengthens Bargaining Power

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—President Roosevelt's future plans took the center of the Washington stage today as the capital watched to see what, if anything, he would do to head off veterans' insurgency on the bonus issue sure to come out at the approaching Legion convention, and how he will seek to meet growing discontent in the South.

The first question becomes significant in view of his speech at Roanoke, Va., tomorrow, where he will dedicate a veterans' hospital, and the second in view of his plans for a lengthy southern tour shortly after election.

Other events of the day included a significant shift in the Department of Justice attitude on the Houde case, assurance from the Treasury that silver seigniorage will be kept as a trust fund, more attacks on the Post Office Department air-mail policy and assurances that federal agents will not supervise Pennsylvania elections.

* * *

President Turns Southward: Apart from his week-end speaking trip to Roanoke and Williamsburg, Va., President Roosevelt will soon turn to the deep South for an inspection tour and sojourn of considerable national importance.

The trip is significant because the South has recently been showing serious signs of insurgency against many aspects of the New Deal. Although the President will not be there before the elections his trip is expected to put him in touch with conditions he may expect when the new Congress comes to Washington. His speeches and personal appearances in the region are expected to do something to allay the discontent which has been multiplying.

This discontent is based on objections to cotton and other crop control in a boom year when other parts of the country have had poor crops; it reflects southern conservatism in the face of vast and frankly Socialistic projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority; it shows likewise southern criticism of big relief payments to the Negro population, and the general leveling influences inherent in the New Deal. As a practical aspect of this last point, unskilled labor has been hard to hire at the old wage rates, and the main street of any southern town is likely to be filled with loafers drawing their relief and "sittin' in the sun."

The President will see all this at first hand and try to restore his Administration's standing. He leaves the capital on Nov 15, and will not return before Dec. 5. He will visit the TVA projects, stopping at Nashville, and Knoxville, Tenn., and Sheffield, Ala., and visiting Wheeler, Norris and Cove Creek dams. On Nov. 20 he will address the conference of southeast-

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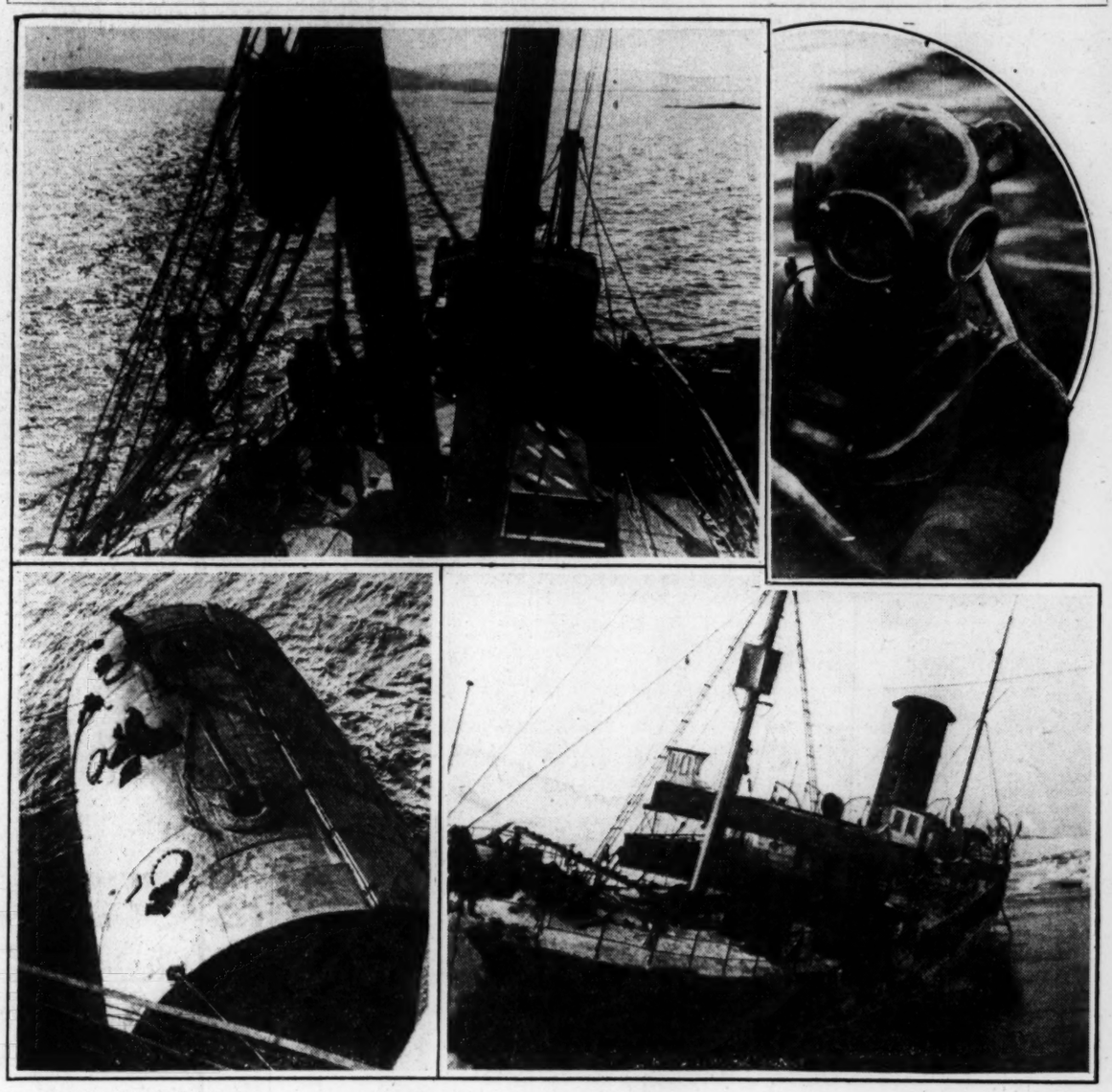
They Grope the Depths of Neptune's Eerie Realm



Soyuzphoto From © Soviet Photo Agency

Soviet Salvaging Operations

Upper Left—Wrecking Ship of Epron Which Will Raise Sunken Ice-Breaker Sadko. Upper Right—Diver Going Overboard to Determine Position of Wreck on Ocean Floor. Lower Left—Four-Hundred-Ton Pontoon Which Will Help Lift the Sadko. Lower Right—Ice-Breaker Malygin Salvaged in Arctic Ocean in Dead Winter by Epron Workmen.

Foreign Airplanes Drop Flowers On Alexander's Train

Prominent Statesmen Pay Final Homage to Slain Monarch

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BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 18—The remains of King Alexander were placed today near those of his ancestors in the royal memorial chapel in his native city of Topolo.

While 50 men bore the sarcophagus up a hill through tree-lined lanes to the chapel all activities throughout Yugoslavia remained at a standstill for two minutes as the people paid tribute to their fallen king.

Church bells were tolled throughout the country, mingling with heavy guns on land and sea.

Massed thousands of mourners

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Russians Comb Bottom of Seas For Wrecked Ships in Daring Plan to Harvest Scrap Metal

Divers of Epron, Soviet Salvage Agency, Brave Ocean Depths in Arctic Winter to Raise Ice-Breaker; Will Tackle Battle Fleet and Transports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—At the bottom of the four major seas which wash the shores of the Soviet Union, the White, Black, Baltic and Caspian, are vast numbers of ships, old and new, large and small, which met their untimely fate as a result of all kinds of causes.

Many were victims of ordinary maritime accidents; submarines and mines took their toll of vessels during the war; and half the prerevolutionary Russian Black Sea fleet was sunk near the port of Novorossisk in 1918 on secret instructions from the Soviet Government, which was anxious to prevent the vessels from falling into the hands of the Germans.

"Our seas," I was told by a high official of Epron, the special organization which supervises the work of raising ships and also of aiding vessels in distress, "are literally filled with sunken ships. Some have been raised; others will be raised (we have a five-year plan also for salvaging ships); still others will be left, because the work of salvaging an old, obsolete vessel is more costly than the results are worth."

Skillful Salvagers

One usually thinks of bullion, gold and silver and old coins in connection with efforts to raise ships. Epron, however, has not hit on buried treasures of this romantic kind. The returns of its labor are more prosaic: scrap metal from Russian ships which are salvaged and foreign currency for foreign ships which are raised or which receive help.

The devotion and skill which have been displayed by the Soviet divers and salvage workers are of a high order and the technical capacity of the Epron has been improving from year to year. When it was founded 10 years ago little was known about the best means of raising ships at the bottom of the seas; and the first efforts in this direction were made with small vessels which had sunk in rivers and ports where the water was fairly shallow. The tools which were used at first were quite simple, almost primitive: cranes, screws, pulleys, ropes.

As the country became more industrialized and machinery of a more complicated type could be produced, Epron was enabled to extend its activities and to begin operations in deeper waters, raising ships of larger and larger size. Its two outstanding achievements during the present year were the rescue of the ice-breaker Malygin, which had struck in shallow water off the rocky

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Hull Holds Out Against Nations That Pad Prices

Will Not, He Says, Carry On Reciprocal Trade Dealings With Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The American Government, through Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has served notice on other nations that it will not carry reciprocal trade negotiations with those who seek to "pad the price" by raising tariffs and other barriers just before the negotiations begin.

The Secretary of State's warning was interpreted as referring to Germany and France. The former served notice last Saturday that it would terminate the most-favored-nation clause in its present commercial treaty with the United States as a basis for exclusive concessions in new trade arrangements.

French tariff rates have been rising lately, and were notably fluctuating during the trade-treaty negotiations over two years ago.

It is an open secret that the re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

British Police Find Criminals Younger

Hardened Offenders and Serious Crime Are Disappearing, London Bobby Says, and That the Youngsters Are Now Bothersome — 'Preventing Causes of Crime' in England Depends Largely on Providing Jobs

Raising Morale of the Underprivileged is Considered a Vital Need

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The fourteenth of 18 articles follows.*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Unemployment with its tendencies toward causing crime—especially among young people—brings the problem of juvenile delinquency into inescapable prominence in Great Britain, and has resulted in projects designed to prevent the development of crime from this source, among others.

It is related that a London "bobby," on being asked his opinion as to the state of crime in Great Britain, replied gloomily, "Not too good. The old felonious gang is disappearing, and now our hands are full of kids."

And, of course, the London "bobby" was right—that is, he was right in statement if not exactly right in sentiment. In Great Britain serious crime has been appreciably lessening. Of the total number of offenses committed in 1932—1932 being the latest year for which official statistics are available—only 11 per cent were indictable—that is, offenses of a serious character.

Only 15 per cent of these indictable offenses were judged worthy of three months' imprisonment or more, only 1 per cent of them were of sufficient seriousness to merit sentences of penal servitude.

In regard to nonindictable offenses, moreover, matters are on the up-grade. Figures for assault have dropped from around 29,000 to 19,000. Convictions for cruelty to children have lessened by nearly one-third. Offenses against the Education Acts are down by a half—rather more.

Nevertheless, the state of crime in England and Wales is not regarded as satisfactory, and for precisely the reason given by the London "bobby." The hands of the police are "full of kids."

Of those who, in 1932, committed indictable offenses, 43 per cent were under the age of 21 and 21 per cent were under the age of 16. In most cases their crimes were not serious—larceny accounted for 79 per cent of them, and as a rule it was larceny of a trifling character—but the child who pilfers a coin from a gas meter has started out in the wrong direction, and social workers insist that it is necessary to take stock of the situation and see where it is open to remedy.

During the last century there has come a pretty thorough change of thinking, whereby crime appears no longer of so great an interest as the criminal, and the criminal becomes less an antisocial menace than a human creature who often sins in conformity with impulses for which he himself is at a loss to account.

There are at least certain causes of crime which can be labeled and dealt with. One of these is unemployment. Authorities agree that unemployment is definitely a cause of crime, and especially among young people. The Home Office testifies to the prevalence of crime among the very young, especially in the industrially depressed North, but it does not need the authority of the Home Office. Almost any local authority will bear testimony to it.

One county borough—that of Burnley in Lancashire—which, between 1928 and 1931, had in its criminal population a fairly stationar, juvenile figure of 21 per cent, leaped, when serious unemployment set in, to 63 per cent in the course of two years.

The same thing is happening in every industrial center, and the important thing to be recognized is that it happens not only because the young delinquent may be seriously hungry or seriously cold. It happens, in far more certain degree, because he is

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Things Present

William Dana Orcutt continues his "Celebrities Off Parade" series today with an informative sketch of J. Jules Jusserand.

"The College Hope Chest," on the Young Folks' Page, offers some practical suggestions for youngsters who plan to go to college.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, the next article in the "Preventing the Causes of Crime" series, and a layout of pictures taken in China for the Monitor Camera Club.

New Parking Law Hits Tunnel

Boston Air Boundary Extended

Harvard Forms Cerebrum Trust

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Parking

Opposition Speaks Again

When the no-fixing law went into effect, its first day was accompanied by dire forebodings of failure. With the second day motorists found they could park with ease, stores could get motor customers and the forebodings dropped off. Third day traffic experts and upstanding politicians warned against sabotaging the act, said "give it a chance," claimed the opposition was by those who want to get fixed, wanted to "hog" the city's streets for their own use.

This completely silenced the opposition. But yesterday, the seventeenth day of operation of the new law, saw the voice of 'opposition cropping up in unexpected fashion. Mr. John Lane, in charge of the deficit-producing East Boston Tunnel, had told of a falling off in tunnel traffic since the first of the month, had charged it to the new law, had estimated the daily loss in revenues at $320.

Quick were the anti-parking law group to seize upon this, to use as a reason for repealing the law. But sturdy merchants and contented customers, turning over between them thousands of dollars worth of business daily, brushed the $320 pittance aside, stood ready to vigorously oppose any attempt to repeal the law.

Aviation

Sign of the Times

New York has long been regarded as the business and social center of the nation. The chief financial trading marts are there and railroads, air and bus lines and water trade routes of the world make it their terminal.

Today, American Airlines made an announcement fraught with significance. Its Boston air service, designed to run only to New York, would be extended to Washington twice daily.

The airline acknowledged, therefore, as many a business man must, that the coming of the New Deal has shifted business control away from New York and to Washington. Thus, a new, large and constant stream of business executives to Washington instead of to New York.

To garner this new traffic American Airlines will employ its 15-passenger Condor planes used in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

British Expert Tells U.S. How To Slice Rents

Stresses Low Interest and Keeping Houses Fully Tenanted

Sees Trouble Ahead

Sir Raymond Unwin Declares Housing Administration Is Piling Up Costs

Plans for making the Government's vast low-cost housing program self-sustaining were advanced today by Sir Raymond Unwin, leading British housing expert.

On the basis of Great Britain's experience, Sir Raymond told The Christian Science Monitor, the President's new housing plans, announced yesterday, need not be tied down to outright cash grants and a limited government budget. Federal authorities, he said, can restrict their aid to easing the terms of financing—which involves no drain on the Treasury.

"With certain readjustments in the present policies," he said "low-cost housing can be expanded almost without limit on a self-supporting basis." These readjustments Sir Raymond has just submitted to President Roosevelt, after talks with housing officials in many states.

Can Cut Proposed Rents

His recommendations, based upon Britain's housing program, included lowering interest rates for building projects, doubling the period of repaying loans, planning for full occupancy of the houses, and passing eventual new laws for acquiring land.

"By these means," he said, "you can materially reduce the rents you now are planning."

Extreme low rents are not, however, favored by Sir Raymond. In cases of dire need, part of the rent should be met by relief or unemployment insurance. Then the whole structure of rents in the community will not be dragged below their proper levels.

Sir Raymond said that he found the officials of the housing administration lending money to builders at a substantially higher rate than the Government paid for the funds. He discovered also that the yearly payments on borrowed capital were nearly twice as large as those in Britain.

Means a Day of Reckoning

In addition to these costly policies, he said, allowances for a high percentage of vacancies were being made, as in private apartment building.

"All these expenses which England avoids are being loaded on to the rents that must be charged," Sir Raymond declared. On this ground, he explained the current expert opinion in the United States that large cash subsidies are unavoidable.

"I do not subscribe to this pessimistic outlook," he said. "If the housing movement is to be effective it can and must be released from the budget strings.

"Please understand me, I speak here of low-cost housing and not of slum clearance. I mean building on low-priced cleared land. Where buildings must be torn down, some government aid in clearing the land is probably necessary at this time. But there, too, the methods of lowering cost which I suggest would help substantially."

Shifting Burden to Owner

Eventually, even clearance of slums can be made fully self sustaining, he said. Today, in Great Britain, the owner of property is responsible for the decline of his property to a slum condition. Thus, the state need pay but little to take it over.

This cannot be done without due warning and change of laws in the United States, however, he said.

"You cannot levy a high tax on a slum one year and confiscate it as worthless the next. But if the legal process of acquiring the slum land is thoroughly overhauled, in consonance with your Constitution, you slowly can place the responsibility for maintaining the property on the owner.

"After all," and Sir Raymond smiled, "you don't hesitate to penalize a man for selling food unfit to eat. Why, then, hesitate to punish a man who is renting out rooms unfit to live in?"

Sir Raymond came to Boston as the guest of the city planning course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Havana City Hall Loses $150,000 in Bandit Raid

HAVANA, Oct. 18 (AP)—Four men armed with machine guns rifled the City Hall treasury today of $150,000, then escaped in an automobile. Soldiers and sailors were called out to assist the police in a search through the streets for the automobile in which the bandits fled.

The city treasurer was alone in his office at the time and offered no resistance. The city treasury is an ancient building of Spanish colonial days, in the heart of the business district of old Havana, two blocks from the water front.

New Parking Law Hits Tunnel

Boston Air Boundary Extended

Harvard Forms Cerebrum Trust

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regular service to New York. First Washington plane leaves Boston at 7 a. m., arrives in Washington at 10:28 a. m., with stops at Newark and Philadelphia. Second plane leaves Boston at 10:30 p. m., arriving in Washington at 4:23 p. m. Returning, Washington-Boston services leaves Washington at 12:30 and 4:45 p. m., arriving in Boston at 4:24 and 8:30 p. m., respectively.

Education

Brain Trust at Harvard

When President Roosevelt took office he chose a Cabinet, then surrounded himself with advisers. These latter became the "Roosevelt Brain Trust." Citizens quick to catch up new phrases pounced on the title, labeled business partners the "brain gang" suites of private offices "brain alley."

Today Harvard has its "brain trust." A council of faculty representatives has been elected for one year to be "Council of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences." A deliberative and advisory group, it meets four times annually to discuss with Harvard's new president, Dr. James Conant, pertinent administrative problems. Names well known in their fields are on the council, men such as A. M. Tozzer, anthropology; H. H. Burbank, economics; H. E. Clifford, engineering; J. B. Munn, G. L. Kittredge, C. N. Greenough, English; Charles Palache, mineralogy; P. A. Sorokin, sociology.

Business to come before the council may be placed on the docket by any member of the faculty.

Astronomy

Simplified for the Public

Natural scientists are often accused of professional stinginess of collecting, studying and gloating over research revelations, but dispensing little in common everyday language the layman can understand. Unjust is any such criticism of Harvard's astronomy department.

Each year free public lectures are given by the observatory staff, each lecture followed by telescopic observations of celestial objects. The scene is the new main auditorium on Observatory Hill.

Last year the demand for tickets was so great (tickets are free by request of "Open Nights," Harvard Observatory, accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope) that each lecture had to be given twice the same evening, at 7:30 and 9 o'clock. Titles such as "Looking Through a 200-Inch Telescope" and "New Discoveries" gave up-to-the-minute news of all cosmic research. The public was told all the astronomers know, minus only the technical, involved, mathematical statistics.

This year the same policy will be followed with each of the four lecturers a world authority in his or her particular field. The dates, titles and speakers:

Monday, Oct. 22 "Atmos," Prof. Donald H. Menzel.

Wednesday, Oct. 24 "Planets," Dr. G. G. Cillie.

Tuesday, Oct. 30 "Stars," Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gapsochkin.

Thursday, Nov. 1 "Galaxies," Dr. Harlow Shapley.

Town Affairs

Cohan Comes Home

When young George M. Cohan left North Brookfield with a valise-load of ambitions for a stage career, he vowed that if he ever reached the top, he'd return to the old home town, and give it a show.

Today North Brookfield was abuzz with excitement. "The time has come, had spoken the star of the Theater Guild presentation of Eugene O'Neill's, "Ah, Wilderness," recently showing in Boston. "Boy, will we give them a show!"

Players will stuff their costumes into suitcases. Scenery and props will be piled onto trucks. The Town Hall is being tidied up for North Brookfield's big night, Oct. 29.

Time has changed the rural setting. Maybe a traffic blinker has displaced the town pump; a filling station on the site of the blacksmith's shop. Memories of old scenes may have faded. But George M. Cohan has not forgotten his youthful promise. As leader of a great stage company, he is going to pay tribute to the old home town. And the townsfolk will pay tribute to him.

Crime Control

Historical and Humorous

Today Boston looked on a series of crimes historical and humorous as well as routine. An unusual day, declared the blue-coated officer in charge of the blotter at headquarters, an unusual day indeed.

It had started with the historical crime. On a wooden shelf in the Old South Meeting House yesterday stood five large heavy iron balls, well pitted, relics of the battle of Bunker Hill. Visitors had come and gone during the day as usual, visiting the church's displays of historic relics.

Shortly after 4 o'clock a young man in a blue suit came in, walked around a bit, then walked out. As he passed through the door outwardbound, the custodian noticed a decided list to port. He thought little of it at the time. A few minutes later however, walking by the cannon balls, he saw that one was missing, a small 10 pound affair, heavy enough, however, to cause a thief to list.

Police were quickly notified, considered the crime. Little use to go to ordinary places for ordinary criminals. They cast their eyes at the various colleges about town. The theft looked more like a college boy's prank. But the day passed without discovery of the venerable relic of Bunker Hill.

* * *

Humorous crime was the story of a shoe salesman who parked his car in the leather district last night then came out to find that a thief had broken into the sedan, had stolen 20 women's shoes. The salesman was as much puzzled by what the thief would use the shoes for as he was by the theft. All the shoes were ladies' rights.

* * *

Third item of humor was the theft of a shiny red dog house that was the roof-over-the-head of Adonis, mascot of the Wellesley College News. Like the Boston police the suspect list turned from ordinary suspects to those of higher education. Official list of suspects as given out by the paper were Harvard, M. I. T., Dartmouth, Yale, the Wellesley College faculty, Vassar, Smith and Bryn Mawr.

* * *

Fourth crime might be called humorous if committing crimes within a block of the massive police headquarters can be considered humorous. While many blue-coated policemen sat around the barred windows of the headquarters, a tea room on St. James Avenue was held up and the customers robbed of a total of $53. Squad cars were quickly on the job, but the thief had easily slipped away amid the congestion of the St. James Avenue district.

Strike

Fish Charges and Counters

When fishing smacks cast off their lines and headed away from the Fish Pier today, the dealers were jubilant, pointed to the reporters that costs less to keep a boat tied up.

But while boats left, more boats came in, a total of 16 in all, carrying 695,000 pounds of fish. One ship, the Notre Dame, however, with 198,000 pounds, did not unload, instead the strike was breaking up, that the rest of the tied-up ships would soon depart.

Answered the strikers, the ships were going out, to be sure—but not to the fishing banks. Instead they were headed for Gloucester, where it set sail for Gloucester. Strikers emitted more jubilant cheers, said the Notre Dame had had to leave because the pier had insufficient help to take care of the fish.

Back came the dealers with their ace of several days, the shipment into Boston of fish from Canada via overland trucks. New angle was that the fish had been cut up in Canada so that no handling was needed here, foiling the striking fish cutters.

Then the union leaders decided to head for Gloucester and tie up that port too. But despite all this activity, all was peaceful. Claims, counter claims and cheers, but no violence. Thus passed the eleventh day of the strike.

Politics

Speech Pickling

When the air was blue with political harangue during Massachusetts' pre-primary campaign, Democratic Senator David I. Walsh and Gov. Joseph B. Ely used the "Curley record" for a target of verbal fire. Today things are different. Senator Walsh and would-be Governor Curley head the ticket in impending state elections. Firing on the Curley record has ceased in that quarter.

But there is confusion on the Democratic flanks. Had Senator Walsh been listening in over a local radio station last night, he would have heard his own voice, his own harsh pre-primary words against Mr. Curley.

Republican Robert T. Bushnell, for Bacon-Haigis, operated the phonograph. Thus was canned criticism of Curley hurled back at his record. Score one for Republican inventors of ammunition that explodes twice.

Recovery

Congress Please Notice

"I've scraped the bottom of the kettle." Thus State Director Joseph P. Carney last night revealed he had spread ERA funds as far as he could, measured the needs for a hard winter to come, found that $1,000,000 a month more at least is needed.

Directly, he will ask Secretary Ickes to raise his quota from $4,400,000 to $5,500,000.

Also scraped are the bottoms of kettles in scores of Massachusetts communities. Up to the present, towns and cities have boosted their taxes, taken as little outside relief as possible.

So on the desk of Secretary Ickes are two appeals, one from the ERA, the other from Mayor Mansfield on behalf of the cities and towns. Soon the Secretary will draw up his requests for grants from Congress. Included will be Massachusetts' pleas for help.

* * *

NRA Violators in the Stocks

When President Roosevelt announced his recent radio chat with "My Friends," business men held their breath. What would be the form of the reorganized NRA? Right or left? Business or labor control? Firm policing or weak? Sunday night came—and the President told them nothing.

Today came the first important hint—in the form of teeth for compliance machinery. Pursuant to orders from Washington, said State Director John J. McDonough, names of code violators will be made public, hearings conducted as if in a goldfish bowl.

From now on, ignorance of codes is no longer an excuse, he said. Where there is violation, competitors, labor, consumers will know, and can act accordingly.

* * *

Discord in the Ranks

All was near harmony at an ERA Civic Orchestra rehearsal yesterday. On the stands were copies of "Pictures From Russia," a spirited arrangement of Fetras. The baton of Conductor Harry Ellis Dickson blithely carved the air. When:

"Stop!" came a cry from the orchestra. "You can't play that. It's the anthem of Tsarist Russia!" And various murmurs of assent were heard.

"You surprise me," said Conductor Dickson, with raps on his stand for order. "There is no connection between music and politics, you know."

Came violent disagreement from two or three, whose families had not fared well in the Tsar's régime.

"So," said Mr. Dickson. "I'll show you the Communists in Russia are less intolerant than you. Two years ago in front of the Winter Palace in Leningrad, I saw a huge gold statue of the Tsar. Why do you keep it? I asked the guide.

"'It's a museum piece—a work of art,' he said."

The murmurs ceased, the baton moved and brasses boomed their theme with unexpected vigor.

City Affairs

Champion Turns

Colorful Mrs. Hannah M. Connors has long been the favorite of the galleries at tax payers' hearings champion of the property owners.

Today property owners and even reporters stared, thought their ears must be deceiving them. Hannah the Mighty had turned, was favoring the big interests, neglecting home owners. Familiar cheers were displaced by boos and hisses.

The scene was a hearing before the Street Commission on the petition of the Neponset Oil Company for permission to erect a 50,400,000-gallon oil farm on Taylor Street in Neponset. Mrs. Connors, seeing a way out for heavily assessed taxpayers by having the oil company help bear the load, came out in favor of the permit.

Evidently she did not reckon with 250 Neponset property owners who quickly turned, charged her with being bought out by the moneyed interests. She countered saying the oil plant would bring $75,000 a year into the city in taxes, that the city needed new industries to relieve property owners' burdens.

Outside stood five large chartered buses and several private cars from Neponset. The property owners had decided on coöperative action and had even coöperative transportation; then coöperated to make Mrs. Connors sorry for her stand by jeers and boos.

Homecraft

Grocers' Holiday

Vacuum cleaners hummed. Gas ranges glowed. Oil burners purred. Today in this well-oiled, smooth-functioning setting, Boston's annual food show opened in Mechanics Building. It was a typical Campbell-Fairbanks production, generously co-sponsored by retail grocers of Boston.

Miss Margaret Fessett, Boston Consolidated Gas Company's entry, driving an automatic gas range special, got away on the first lap of her two-a-day cooking exhibitions this afternoon. Many side shows give the show a circus aspect. In place of the girl on the flying trapeze are manipulators of gadgets such as one that slices a carrot with the greatest of ease. There were many food samples on hand ready to be handed out before closing Oct. 27. The line at the automatic doughnut-fryer, as usual, formed on the right.

Legislature Called For Maine Liquor Law

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, Oct. 18

THE Maine Legislature will convene in extraordinary session Nov. 6, to enact an emergency liquor control, sale and revenue bill.

Gov. Louis J. Brann made the announcement today following overwhelming approval of a special session for that purpose voiced by the legislators throughout the State.

Potato Rivals Fish as Story Subject; This One Breaks Auto Luggage Carrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 18—They're having trouble getting the North Country potato harvest into cellars this year, according to Mr. Paul Blood of the agronomy department of New Hampshire Extension Service, who recently returned from a check-up potato tour.

It seems they're having to chop the spuds in two in order to get them through basement windows.

Mr. Blood brought a 15-pound potato back with him, or so he says, to prove his stories, but the extra weight on the luggage carrier pulled the attachment off the car, so potato and all were lost.

According to North Country legend, Mr. Blood says, potatoes used to be so big they had to be carried through barn doors endways.

In the days when the starch factory was flourishing they used to drive them in the ground like posts to make temporary late-fall pastures. The biggest spud is said to have run the starch factory all one winter.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Old Belfry Club Hall, Muzzey and Forest Streets, Lexington, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Richard J. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, 8.

Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). Musical romance based on life and songs of Stephen Foster. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill comedy presented by The Theatre Guild, with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Pulitzer prize play. Hospital is setting. Presented by The Group Theater. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "The Gay Divorcee," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire dancing and singing. Edward Everett Horton provides the humorous content of the piece. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

EXETER—Jean Harlow and Franchot Tone in "The Girl from Missouri." 3:40, 6:38, 9:15. Also Stuart Erwin in "Bachelor Bait."

FINE ARTS—Adult Education Council's second program. Feature is "Adieu, les beaux jours," a French musical film with Brigitte Helm and a background of the Pyrenees, Biarritz, Seville and Ronda. 1:40, 4:15, 6:48, 9:20.

BOSTON—Janet Gaynor in "Servants' Entrance." Vaudeville, 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:16, 7:21, 10:26.

ORPHEUM—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Vaudeville, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Kansas City Princess," the tale of a manicurist, played by Joan Blondell. Cast includes Robert Armstrong and Hugh Herbert. Fenway at 2:29, 5:04, 7:39, 10:14. Paramount at 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also King Vidor's "Our Daily Bread."

METROPOLITAN — "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Pauline Lord and W. C. Fields. Stage revue, Sevitzky's orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

SCOLLAY—Damon Runyon's "The Lemon Drop Kid," with Lee Tracy and Baby LeRoy. Vaudeville, 12:15, 3:24, 6:33, 9:42.

STATE—"The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

TREMONT — Zasu Pitts and Henrietta Crosman in "Three on a Honeymoon." Also Ruth Chatterton in "Crash," and various short subjects. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:04, 6:29, 9:58. Also Marlene Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Egypt, Kingdom of the Nile"; "Deception Plays," football film; "Sunny Sweden"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

TUFTS COLLEGE — International Relations Club. First meeting of the season. Dr. Clarence R. Skinner speaks on "Barriers to Internationalism." Discussion follows. Packard Hall, 8.

CITY CLUB—"The Democratic Campaign." Speakers, James M. Curley and David I. Walsh. Preceded by organ concert for 30 minutes, beginning at 7:15.

FOOD FAIR—Open daily, 1 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 10. Mechanics Building.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Ship Models," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — Joint meeting with Boston Chapter of National Association of Cost Accountants. Roswell Magill, of Columbia University, who has just returned from making a study of English taxation laws, will speak, following dinner at 6:15. Chamber of Commerce Building, 14th floor dining hall.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of Stamp Club, 4.

New Movie Programs

BOSTON—"Million Dollar Ransom," a Damon Runyon story.

STATE—"What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes.

ORPHEUM—"Outcast Lady," with Constance Bennett.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in Irvin S. Cobb's "Judge Priest."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. First American performance of the Symphony of Francesco Malipiero. Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. Brahms's Variations on a theme of Haydn. Symphony Hall, 2:30.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1220kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Curtis radio chat	Organ recital	CBS soloist
5:15	Agriculture reports	"Theater Today"	Once Upon a Time	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	"Little Women"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Buddy and Blake	Yankee Singers	"Miniatures"
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Political speakers	sketches; music	Merry-Go-Round	Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	features; news	Football talk	Local dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Local dance music.	Musical; report
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Neal O'Hara	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	Gene and Glenn.	"Just Plain Bill"	Local dance music.
7:30	chorus; orchestra	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	"Joe and Bateese"	Bid Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch.	Vallee Orchestra;	Russian music	E R A Orchestra
8:15	Orrin White, tenor	Chic Endor and	Popular vocal	concert program.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk	Charles Farrell;	C. M. Chester; Ed-	Jubilee Singers
8:45	Melodies Romantique	Lou Holtz; soloists	win C. Hill; music	String ensemble
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch	Captain Henry;	talks; soloist	Boy from Ireland
9:30	"Musical Keys";	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	piano; organ; octet.	Voorhees's Orch.	Pennsylvanians	News Service
10:00	NBC Artists' Revue;	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Pete Herman and
10:15	popular variety	Music Hall; tab-	in Hollywood; so-	his orchestra
10:30	'Industrial Monopoly,	loid musical com-	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	A. A. Berle Jr.	edy; soloists	Music Rhymester	CBS piano team
11:00	Features; speaker	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	Vera Van; orch.
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	NBC organist	CBS dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	Anson Weeks and	CBS dance music.	Local dance music.
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: annual convention of the American Forestry Association, speakers; CCC Boys' Band.

After Luncheon

3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WHDH, American Broadcasting System presents "Today's Winners."
4:00 WNAC, "The Distribution of Incomes in the United States," speaker.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, "International Importance of Commercial Aviation and Its Bearing on the Future," Mrs. H. B. Tate, member of British Parliament.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Granland Rice, talk; Jessica Dragonette; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "The Origin of the White Mountains," Prof. Marland Gillings.
8:30 WBZ, Dwight Fiske, entertainer; Jane Froman and Al Bowlly; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra concert program.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time; Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time," dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Dick Powell; El Brendel, soloists; Louella Parsons and guest screen players; Ted Fio-Rito and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, "Gothic Choristers", mixed chorus; organist

New England Farms Urged to Undertake Advertising Drive

PATTEN, Maine, Oct. 18 (AP)—A call for an advertising program by New England farmers to counteract the "invasion of our markets by farmers of the West and South" was sounded last night by Commissioner Frank P. Washburn of the State Department of Agriculture.

At a meeting of members of the Aroostook and Penobscot Union Pomona Grange, Mr. Washburn said, agriculturalists of New England "are falling down on their jobs for lack of proper advertising of their produce.

"Our New England markets are being invaded by the farmers of the West and South. Here, by means of proper advertising, they are selling products that are at least no better than our own. Unless we meet their advertising with an equal amount equally as good, we are doomed to lose ground every year," he said.

Maine farm advertising has been confined primarily to displays at expositions and fairs and to the use of distinctive tags and labels, he said. "Meanwhile, the West and South have sent representatives thousands of miles to tell their story verbally and in print."

Maine Fairs Ask Legal Betting on Horse Races

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Oct. 18 (AP)—Indorsement of legislation to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse racing at Maine fairs was expressed in a resolution adopted here last night by members of the Maine Fairs Association.

A committee was appointed to draft a tentative bill to be submitted to the next Legislature, which will convene in January. The committee was instructed to present their proposal for approval at the anual meeting of the association in Waterville early in January.

Bacon to Keep Flag Of His Massachusetts Unsmirched, He Says

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—"I'm a better friend of the President than he (James M. Curley) is," Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, gubernatorial candidate, told 750 persons who attended the largest Republican rally in the memory of Chicopee voters last night at the city hall. "And what is more," he shouted, "I can promise that every cent received from Washington in Massachusetts will be spent for the purposes meant."

"Whatever happens to me as an individual, and it makes no difference, I propose to keep the proud white flag of Massachusetts unsmirched," Mr. Bacon concluded. His talk, received after nearly three hours of continuous speaking, was the climax of repeated attacks against Mr. Curley, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

From Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, came the remark that "the Democrats don't have any corner on supporting the President. I, for one, will compare my record of support with that of any Democratic candidate."

Mr. Haigis led the procession in branding Mr. Curley as a "master showman," "master of ceremonies of a great vaudeville act," and finally in the words of Mr. Bacon, "this smooth-tongued fellow who is going to run for Governor," who "wants to take over the State House, yes, and do more, take the State House," and "a great ballyhoo artist who will ride a black horse and a white horse at the same time.

Roosevelt Presents Speed-Boat Regatta Cup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—In a formal ceremony at the White House, President Roosevelt today presented the President's Cup to Mr. George Reis, of Lake George, N. Y., and Pasadena, Calif., winner of the Potomac Speed-Boat Regatta on Labor Day.

The presentation was made in the presence of a large group of racing and naval officials. Mr. Reis, owner and driver of El Lagarto, is the only person to win the cup two years in a row.

O'Neill's 52nd Anniversary SALE
"Quality Things at Savings!"
O'Neill's
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RUGS
Beautifully Cleaned
Special with this advertisement
20% off of regular prices.
PARISIENNE DYEING & CLEANING CO.
Phone Liberty 6945
BALTIMORE, MD.

Buy Your Wilbur Coon Shoes advertised in the MONITOR, from
DALSHEIMER
Mail Orders—Phone Orders
PLaza 2622
213 NO. LIBERTY ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Cora M. Austin Elizabeth Farley
—THE—
ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Scalp Specialist
Shampooing, Facials, Finger Water Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring.
EUGENE WAVING
Expert Permanent Waving
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BALTIMORE, MD.
SHOP AT
BRAGER EISENBERG
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
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STYLE WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

"The Largest Cash Store in the South"
LEXINGTON ST. AND PARK AVE.
BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO
Howard and Lexington Streets
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HOME COMFORT
is assured with our
BLACK and SHINY ANTHRACITE
or
SUPERIOR FUEL OIL
Wilcox & Ziegler INC.
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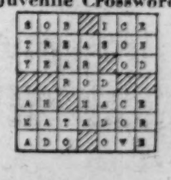
One Source of Responsibility

THE MODERN MOVERS
Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points en route
Branch Offices: PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, NEW YORK
DAVIDSON TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.
34 S. EUTAW ST., BALTIMORE PLaza 3800
Proven Dependability Since 1896

Solution to Juvenile Crossword



Fur Coat Weather
is fast approaching. Our really attractive line is complete and ready for your inspection.
Does your last year's coat need repairing or refining? If so, this may still be done.
Spaulding & Riedel Inc., FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston
KENmore 3870—3918

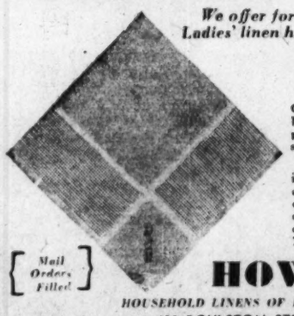
WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins NOV. 10

No need to take chocolate when YOU want vanilla!

the COAT, DRESS or SUIT to meet your taste . . . at the price to suit your budget—
Scott Furriers
ANNIVERSARY SALE
the first Anniversary Sale in our new "Wonder Store"
New England's Largest Fur Establishment
The NEW SCOTT Furriers WINTER ST. BOSTON
Use the famous Scott Unique Payment Club (Reg.) the only one in New England
PROVIDENCE, Westminster Street • HARTFORD, Main Street

SPECIAL OFFER!
We offer for two weeks only this beautiful Ladies' linen handkerchief, as illustrated, at the
SPECIAL Price of 50c each



Colors: Rose Pink, Blue, Tan, Green, Peach, Light Gold and all White. Has plain center, hand-rolled edge, damassé stripe and open-worked edge for border.
We are making this special offer to introduce ourselves and our quality merchandise to Monitor Readers. In order to obtain this special price please bring in or mention this advertisement. Handkerchief with 3 hand-embroidered initials 75c each.
[Mail Orders Filled]
HOWELL BROS.
HOUSEHOLD LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
422 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Here's a superb solution to Christmas Problems

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. Printed in U. S. A.
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.
NRA

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
An Overcoat, Topcoat, Raincoat—All in ONE!
McFARLIN'S 3-WAY All-Climate COAT
Only $35!
SEE IT TODAY
McFARLIN'S

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Phones Culver 150
DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
THE DIGNITY OF EFFICIENCY
360 EAST AVENUE
360 PARK AVENUE
762 MONROE AVENUE
24-26 LEIGHTON AVENUE
"Quality Plus Dependability"

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Quiet As a Passing Cloud
Electrolux...
Has no moving parts nothing to wear out no friction no vibration. Yes, it is absolutely noiseless.
Prices are surprisingly low. If you need a refrigerator wait no longer
ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC RG&E

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Suburban Delivery
Extended to
Holley and Geneseo
Our patrons in Holley and Geneseo will be happy to know that beginning this week, they may take advantage of the following extended delivery schedule:
GENESEO:
Monday, Wednesday, Friday
HOLLEY:
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
YOU will find a complete financial service at each office of the
FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Main Office S. Warren at Washington
"The Bank of Personal Service"

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
New Fall Fashions are arriving daily
—Charming Coats
—Delightful Frocks
—Smart Hats, Gloves, Hand Bags and Footwear.
Fashion-right but not Expensive.
C.E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
S. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Value Group of Fall Topcoats $25
Rough Fabrics and Soft Fleeces
Wells & Coverly Incorporated
334-336 S. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
October Sale HOME Furnishings
at Dey's usual low prices . . .

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Make the Most of your DOLLARS at EDWARDS
A modern department store featuring fashions for the family and home furnishings of dependable quality at moderate prices.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
"The Friendly Store"
Ample Free Parking Space

Highway Program Collapse In Massachusetts Threatened By Diversion of 'Gas' Tax Funds

Cut in Federal Allotments and Use of Road Money to Meet Cost of Government Forecasts a Drought for Public Works Officials

Diversion of gasoline taxes from road building to help defray the cost of government threatens a collapse of highway programs that had put hundreds of men to work in Massachusetts.

This warning was sounded today by public works officials as the result of the following stormy-weather signs:

1. Federal allotment of $3,350,000 this year only one-half the figure of a year ago.
2. Lapsing of a federal emergency agreement to pay 30 per cent of the cost of road projects approved outside of the regular federal aid system.
3. Signing of a new federal aid agreement on a 50-50 basis with the State, denying such aid if any state uses more gasoline funds for other than road building purposes.

These signs are held by the experts to indicate a strong federal rebuff to the practice of dipping into gas tax funds to meet government costs.

As the Federal Government slowly withdraws emergency aid to the State for road construction, Massachusetts faces complete collapse of its road building program.

The reason: the State is looking intently at gasoline tax funds as a source of revenue to defray government costs.

This danger sign was pointed to by public works officials today as they prepared engineering drafts of 1934 budgets to be paid for on the annual gasoline tax collection, amounting to more than $15,000,000.

Took $10,000,000

Last year, the Legislature took $10,000,000 from the highway fund to pay for the cost of government. This year, public works officials state, there is strong sentiment on Beacon Hill in favor of another raid on the gas fund.

Such a raid would, it was held, seriously cripple Massachusetts' needed road building, already threatened by a federal tendency to withdraw from the picture and place more responsibility for highway development on the State.

Three projects just announced as federal gifts for Metropolitan Boston include the Jamaica way and Huntington Avenue grade separation, a railroad grade separation at Beaver Brook, Waltham, and a connecting link between Spring Street, Dedham, and the Brook Farm parkway, a route 1 development.

The Federal Grant of $3,300,000 was one-half Massachusetts' allotment of last year, indicating the Federal tendency to shoulder the road burden upon the State.

Peak of Road Building

Last year was the peak of road building in the Commonwealth. This year, only one state project has been planned, road builders awaiting the action of the next Legislature.

Should the legislators dig deeper into the gasoline fund, the State's only recourse for highway funds lies in a federal aid agreement for 1935 to 1936 in which the State pays one-half, the Federal Government the other half. But even these revenues are jeopardized by gasoline tax chiselers.

The agreement contains the clause warning states that the Federal Government will not grant aid for road construction, if the gasoline taxes are raided more than at present.

Officials charge the legislators with seeking an easy way out of the dilemma of depleted treasuries. The gas tax is an easy one to collect. So, they say, the motorist is asked to take up the slack that results when taxation is substituted for sound government economy.

Hull Warns Nations That Pad Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

ciprocity discussions have been on a strict bargaining basis, like a horse trade in a village square, with both sides advancing maximum demands. The United States, however, has not raised tariffs on its side to balance similar actions abroad, and hence feels at a disadvantage. The difficult situation produced Mr. Hull's protests.

Apart from his strictures, on fair negotiation, Mr. Hull's statement expressed considerable satisfaction with trade already produced by the reciprocal method. The agreement with Cuba, which has been in operation over one month, shows an appreciable increase in trade. With the 11 countries now on the list of forthcoming negotiation, and Cuba, trade during the depression year 1933 amounted to $500,000,000 compared to $1,300,000,000.

The Secretary said he regarded the readiness of many nations of cooperate as evidence of their belief in the reciprocity method of reducing "the economic ills of the world." Yet, he said, "it is highly regrettable that we have still from time to time encountered in some quarters the narrow attitudes which led to the condition we are endeavoring to correct."

"I refer in general to the policy of a country seeking solely to increase its own exports and to lessen its imports. The commercial world has long been familiar with this practice of 'padding the price' in order to make an apparent concession by a subsequent reduction. Whether resorted to by individuals or nations it has never in the long run produced other than one result—loss of the fair-minded customer and the most worth-while trade.

"Failure to agree under such circumstances is certainly not an improbability in the light of human experience. We, for our part, shall eschew such practices and seek to negotiate with those who share our feelings in this regard."

Churches Run Lotteries, Holyoke Minister Charges

SOUTHWICK, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—That some Protestant churches are actually promoting lotteries was charged by the Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Robinson of Grace Church, Holyoke, speaking at the semiannual meeting of the Hampden County Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers here yesterday.

Dr. Robinson made his charge in connection with a resolution against gambling which was adopted by the association. Dr. Robinson suggested that the meeting, in its resolution take cognizance of gambling within the churches, but this the meeting failed to do. As finally passed, the resolution particularly condemned the proposal to legalize race track pari-mutuel betting in this State.

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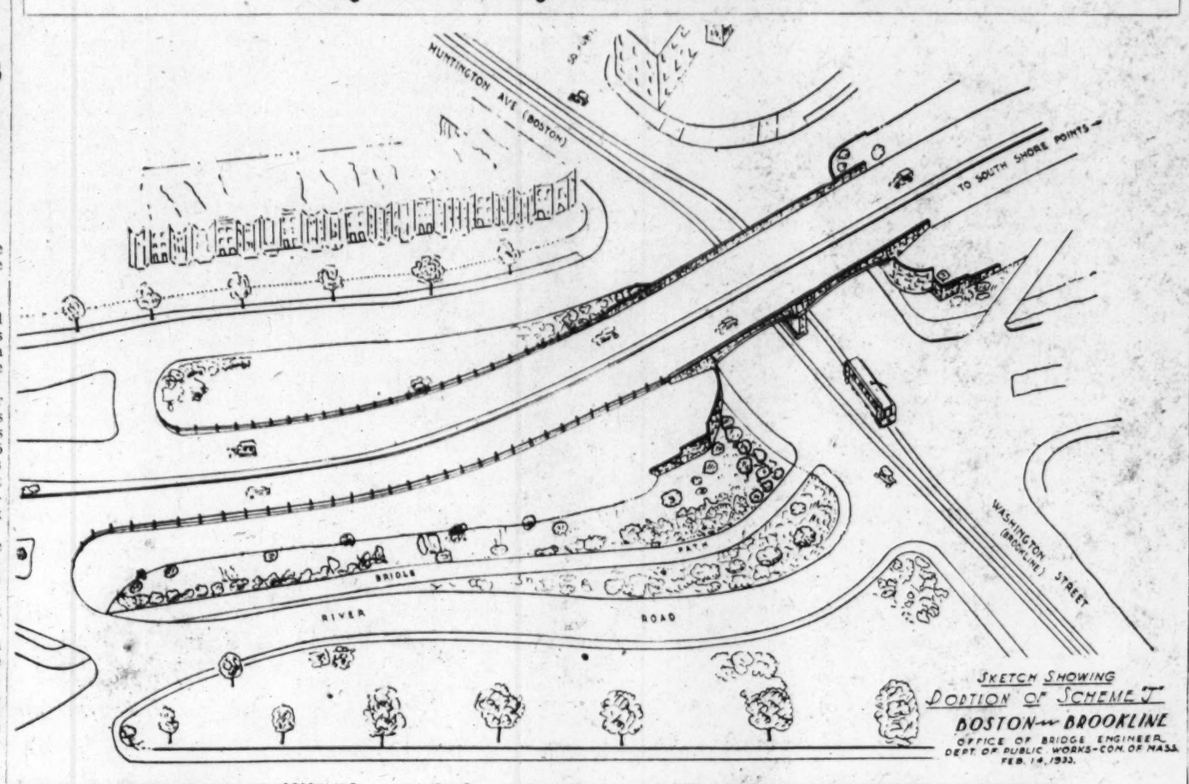

Proposed Overpass Over Huntington Avenue

New Structure Will Relieve Congestion Caused by Converging of Traffic From Brookline Avenue, River Road and Other Thoroughfares Leading Into Jamaica Way and Points to the South.

President Scans Southern Sky Houde Case Turn Aids Labor Alarm Sounded on Air Mail Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

ern Governors at Warm Springs, a major address to precisely the group he wishes to approach.

* * *

The Houde Case: A new aspect more encouraging to labor was placed on the Houde Engineering Company case today as strong emphasis was laid at the Department of Justice on the fact that it has not prejudiced the merits of the case; that new evidence is in preparation; and that there will undoubtedly be a prosecution provided—and that is the significant word—this new evidence warrants.

This interpretation on the department's position was derived from Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings' press conference this morning, and resulted directly from widespread protests over previous indications that the department had decided definitely that it would not prosecute the Houde company for alleged violation of the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery Act.

The previous intimation—which came from highest authority at the department just a week ago, was hailed in trade and financial quarters as another effort by the Roosevelt Administration to "reassure business."

Mr. Cummings now takes the position that he never decided against prosecution, but merely insisted that at that time—a week ago—there was no evidence on which a court case could be based. He stresses the fact now that the Department of Justice is a legal organization, not an administrative, and requires factual evidence on which to go into court.

Delay in prosecuting, he insists, does not mean in any sense that the department has any opinion as to the basic merits of the case, but does mean that it will wait until such time as it has sufficient evidence to be sure that the courts will decide the case on its merits and not throw it out on a technicality.

Labor is vitally interested in the case. Should the courts eventually uphold the original decision of the National Labor Relations Board against the Houde company, it would establish a precedent for majority rule in all industrial establishments in the country. In simple terms, it would force all factories, mills and mines to deal with—and only with—representatives of the majority group among their employees. Such a decision, it is felt, would be a fatal blow to the company union system.

The prestige of the labor board is also at stake. The stand they took against the Houde company was so complete that failure of the Department of Justice to substantiate would have a devastating effect on the board's position.

* * *

"Buck Passing": To the protest of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh against the present impasse at which the Post Office Department is holding the air-mail business in this country, another was added today.

Capt. Thomas B. Doe, long-time air-mail operator who resigned as president of Eastern Air Transport when the air-mail contracts were canceled, warned the Federal Aviation Commission that the "buck passing" within the Government will force every air-mail line in the United States into bankruptcy before June 30, 1935.

Just the other day, Colonel Lindbergh told the same group that the development of air transport was being seriously impeded by the uncertain status of many of the leaders of the industry as a result of the cancellations.

Recommending that the Federal Aviation Commission or some similar body be organized on a permanent basis to handle air-mail contracts in a businesslike way Captain Doe declared:

"The present system is not only holding back the growth of a potentially great industry, but it is costing the Government and the taxpayers much more than it would cost if all these functions were to be concentrated in the hands of a competent agency. The air-mail business is hampered by buck passing and departmental jealousies which are always present when authority is scattered through several departments."

* * *

Pennsylvania Elections: Whether rightly or wrongly, Pennsylvania elections have come to be the subject of satire and mirth here in Washington. Hence the suggestion that the Department of Justice send special agents to supervise the coming elections and make certain of an honest count provided the occasion for jesting at the office of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

Mr. Cummings said that of course the request—which came from the Democratic state chairman—could not be granted since the Federal Government is strictly forbidden by statute from interfering in state elections except in cases of bribery.

One of his questioners then wanted to know if the individual who made the request knew when he made it that it couldn't be granted. Mr. Cummings couldn't answer that, but asked in turn what good it could possibly do in a Pennsylvania election to send the few hundred federal agents which are in the service.

* * *

"Dog Bites Man": Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, went out of his way today to give the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles a most congratulatory pat on the back for a recent newspaper advertisement in which the institution, under the heading "This Bank Loans Money," outlined its record of loans during September.

Which isn't exactly analogous to the famous "Man biting the dog" story, but comes awfully close to it for an administration which hasn't been any too commendatory to the banking fraternity in the past.

Pointing with evident pleasure to the advertisement, Mr. Morgenthau said, "I am glad to see this. If it were done by every bank in the country it would stimulate business enormously."

Incidentally, the president of the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles happens to be Mr. Henry M. Robinson, a close personal friend of former President Hoover and a frequent caller at the White House during the Hoover Administration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and considerably colder tonight; Friday fair and colder; moderate northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly cooler Friday and in the north portions tonight.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly cooler Friday and on the west and north portions tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west shifting to northwest and north winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	65	New Orleans	68	84
Bermuda	72	76	New York	54	66
Chicago	52	66	Norfolk, Va.	54	74
Denver	44	62	Philadelphia	56	70
Helena, Mont.	44	62	St. Louis	56	74
Jacksonville	70	80	St. Paul	44	46
Kansas City	54	58	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	58	66	Washington	58	70
Miami, Fla.	78	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 18.
B—Maximum, Oct. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:22 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Friday, 7:57 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

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DRAKE'S CAKES
Fruit Cakes • Macaroons • Layer Cakes • Angel Food

Control of Liquor Found in Disrepute

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said today: "Everything that belonged to the old order of the saloon is coming back.

"I have not found a governor in any of the 31 states I have visited since the first of last January who will openly defend the present liquor régime," he reported in a statement, "not an attorney-general who will openly espouse it, not a newspaper but will refrain from defense of the present situation."

Mr. McBride observed that one distillery had gone so far as to circularize high school sorority girls in Brooklyn, N. Y., "inviting them to the cocktail hour and expatiating on the delights of drink."

As a result, he remarked, interest is growing in temperance work, with "more interest manifested than at any time within 10 years" in two recent regional conferences of the league.

Millions Are Promised To Raze Buffalo Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18—After several months of study as to how to eliminate the slums in Buffalo, Mayor George J. Zimmermann has appointed a municipal housing authority to deal with the problem. Several leading citizens have been named to the new body.

The Mayor said the housing authority would have $200,000 for preliminary work and had been promised a government loan of $8,000,000, 30 per cent of which would be an outright gift to the city.

Best Era of Church Declared Just Ahead

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18 (AP)—An opinion that the church has safely weathered its most critical years and now stands at the threshhold of its best era was expressed today at the opening business session of the ninth biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America by its president, Dr. F. H. Knubel.

Without specific recommendations, the report made by the president revolves about two basic ideas That the trend of nations to accept dictated control has had its echo in the church in pressure from some quarters for "a more centralized authority" and that the Christian religion has as its mark unselfishness dealing with world-wide human needs.

He listed for aims as desirable improvements "developments of a stronger spiritual life in the church; a stronger educational promotion throughout all parishes; a better adjustment in methods used by synods in distributing the funds received from congregations and a better adjustment of the work of the Women's Missionary Society (as well as other auxiliary societies) to the work of the church as a whole."

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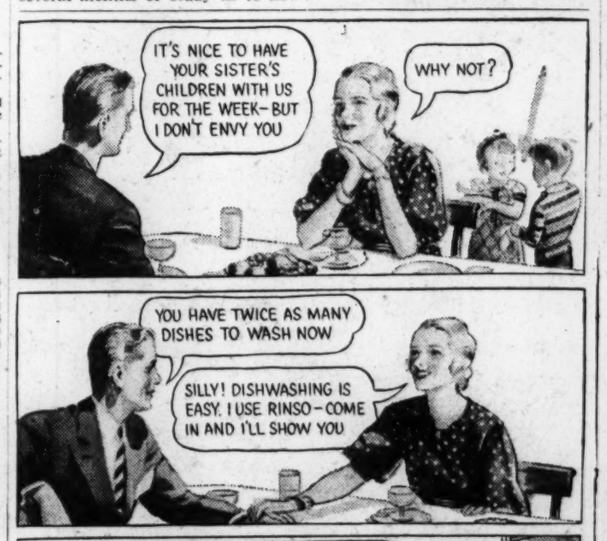
IT'S NICE TO HAVE YOUR SISTER'S CHILDREN WITH US FOR THE WEEK—BUT I DON'T ENVY YOU
WHY NOT?
YOU HAVE TWICE AS MANY DISHES TO WASH NOW
SILLY! DISHWASHING IS EASY. I USE RINSO—COME IN AND I'LL SHOW YOU
THERE, I'M THROUGH ALREADY! DID YOU NOTICE HOW QUICKLY THE GREASE JUST VANISHED IN THOSE THICK RINSO SUDS
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MILLIONS of women use Rinso on washday, too. Its creamy suds *soak* out dirt—get clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter. Clothes last longer. Makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Gives thick suds—*even in hardest water!*

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AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

Laws for Clean-Up Of Films Sought By Episcopalians

Deputies at Atlantic City Urge 'League of Decency' in Neighborhoods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18—A petition to President Roosevelt to use influence for legislation which would definitely regulate the motion picture industry has been prepared by the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and is today ready for forwarding to the White House. It was introduced by the Rev. George Floyd Rogers, of Asheville, N. C.

The resolution followed an attack on motion pictures and on the motion picture industry by the Rev. Clifford G. Twombly, of Lancaster, Penna., who declared that motion pictures were "doing more to break down the work of our church than any other single factor," and that motion picture producers were "only pretending to clean up." In view of this, he held "the time for crusade has arrived."

Block-Booking

Following Mr. Twombly's address, the House of Deputies voted to urge every bishop to request clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States "to form a league of decency in his neighborhood," the aim of which would be to keep parishioners away from indecent and indecently advertised pictures; and at the same time it went on record for sending a petition to the Senate and the House of Representatives urging legislation "to abolish blind selling and block-booking in the motion picture industry."

The general convention adopted an emergency budget of $2,313,115 and gave unanimous approval of a birth-control measure drafted by a committee of bishops. This resolution met with strong disapproval, but the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maine, chairman of the committee, said in approving it they were influenced by physicians who wanted the legislation.

The resolution does not, however, mention birth-control by name, but would give "licensed physicians, hospitals and medical clinics freedom to convey such information as is in accord with the highest principles of eugenics and more wholesome family life."

Address by Mr. Sayre

An address by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, of Cambridge, Mass, Assistant Secretary of State, lawyer, educator, and son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson, featured a mass meeting of the Commission on Evangelism last night. Mr. Sayre held that a thought of gross materialism was dominating and driving the world, with the result that never before has the need of spiritual leadership been so necessary, so crucial. This places a responsibility upon Christianity that it must meet, Mr. Sayre declared.

Inventions Make War Improbable, Smuts Maintains

South African Statesman Sees 'Hero-Worship' as Real Menace

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Oct. 18 (AP)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, noted soldier, statesman and natural scientist, yesterday scoffed at those who prophesy another great world war. Far more dangerous to civilization, he said, is "the decay of the principle of free government" and the rise of dictators.

The hero of the Boer and World Wars and former Prime Minister of South Africa came to St. Andrews University for his induction into office as rector of the 500-year-old school.

"I do not agree with those who think the world is on the verge of another great war," he said emphatically in his rectorial address. Despite the vogue of "silly drilling and strutting about in uniform," he declared, "I do not find real war temper anywhere."

Natural science, he said, is making war more improbable since statesmen, "more and more, will pause before they loose these new horrors on their people."

Turning his attack on dictators, he asserted: "A new sort of hero-worship is arising which saps at the very foundation of individuality by making the individual prostrate himself before the national leader as before a god.

"Danger signals are up in many colors in many lands. Freedom needs a great counterstroke to save itself, and western civilization with it."

'Race' Flag Approved

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 18 (By U. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the "Flag of the Race," which, on the initiative of Señor Abelardo Rodriguez, Mexico will adopt as the symbol of the Americas.

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British Police Find Criminals Younger

Hardened Offenders and Serious Crime Are Disappearing, London Bobby Says, and That the Youngsters Are Now Bothersome — 'Preventing Causes of Crime' in England Depends Largely on Providing Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

called upon to face the psychology of a situation in which he comes up against a society which does not want either him or his parents, and finds that it is more than he can stand.

It is this unwantedness that has been found to lie at the back of a great deal of the trouble—a great deal of the crime producing—and the recognition of it has led to a very strenuous effort, largely voluntary, to ease the situation by the organization of ways and means whereby its sting may be mitigated at least in part.

The Scouts and Girl Guides, the Young Farmers' clubs, the cycling clubs, the practice of hiking, and so on, are all recognized as tending in a mitigating direction. So does the arrangement, made this year, whereby the age at which children become eligible subscribers to unemployment insurance has been lowered to meet the age at which they leave school, and school leavers who do not immediately obtain work have been sent automatically into educational centers where they learn things—communal things chiefly—which are calculated to help them when they enter community life proper.

None Can Succeed Alone

But none of these things—neither scouts, nor hikers, nor educational centers, excellent as they are—alone offers resistance that is expected to be strong enough to prevent the rise of crime figures. There is another cause of crime, which affects both children and grown-up people, and is known as "occupational maladjustment." In plainer English, this is the practice of allowing workers to enter and remain in paid employment for which they are temperamentally unfitted.

It was Dr. Cyril Burt who, when in the service of the London County Council, made such a special point of this maladjustment, showing how the disinterested or discontented worker is fallow ground for the development of criminal tendencies. Dr. Burt explained how the worker, lacking a legitimate outlet through his daily occupation, suffers from a form of suppression which he does not understand; how he tends to seek liberation through channels which are, or, according to law, may be illegitimate, how he is forced into crime by reason of an underfed imagination and a restless chafing against an environment which is not in tune with his capacities.

Tests Not So Successful

In Great Britain, certain experiments have been made in response to Dr. Burt's appeal, among which one of the more important is that—made jointly by the Birmingham Education Committee and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology—which consists in the training of certain picked teachers in the secondary and elementary schools of Birmingham and the task of examining at intervals every child of 12 years and over with the object of directing him toward the avenues of paid employment in which he is most likely to succeed and be happy.

This experiment was started six years ago, but its promoters are still chary of claiming definite results for it. Six years of experimenting are not considered long enough to offer positive proof, but it is significant that, despite the fact that the running of it involves expense and time similar experiments are to be made fairly widely in Scotland, while education committees in many parts of England and Wales are asking interested questions.

Third Fundamental Cause

Unemployment and "occupational maladjustment" are then considered two of the fundamental and obvious causes of crime. But there is another cause which, although not so obvious, is every bit as fundamental—probably more so.

This third cause authorities say, arises from the apparent inability to perceive how valuable a part might be played in the building of a crimeless society by a wiser adjustment of educational opportunities and a more enlightened training for leisure.

In certain of the London Central schools, methods are now being employed which make directly for education in relationship to life, but British schools in general have not yet reached this stage of development.

The child of 14, after a more or less helter-skelter career through classes of a size which enable him successfully to obliterate himself if he is so inclined, is still thrown out into a life of wage-earning or—which is worse—into a life of unemployment, for neither of which he is by any means prepared.

Sets Too Difficult a Task

At an age at which he develops rapidly, absorbs easily, and is acutely sensible to influences of every kind, he is expected to adjust himself with little or no aid from his past school experiences, and the process is hard.

It was Dr. J. J. Mallon Hall who suggested recently that a remedy might be found by allowing the child to grow for a somewhat longer period "in the atmosphere of the spiritual society" of school-life, and emphasized the fact which all educationalists emphasize, that the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 might prove a more effective prevention of crime than many other things. But his counsel has not been acted upon, and juvenile crime figures suggests a mental starvation upon a disturbing scale.

How People Get Control

It has been said of England—and every Englishman believes it—that when a public institution fails, the ordinary people take matters into their own hands and "muddle through" upon a voluntary basis, and that, when this voluntary basis has been tested and judged sound, it becomes part and parcel of the public institution.

Possibly an answer to the crime situation—so far, at any rate, as young people are concerned—lies largely in this nationally natural direction. In the long run, individual character is the acknowledged arbiter of crime, and many observers point out that individual character can and shall be built up in individual homes by individual influences, even against unfavorable social or economic events. Without waiting for further official developments—made often with sacrifice in times of economic stress—it is believed by many British that work may well be taken up along these lines, and a general clearing up of difficulties started, on the basis of getting at and preventing the basic causes of crime.

Big Corn Yield on Five Acres

CONNEAUT, Ohio (By U. P.)—Six hundred bushels of corn on five acres, a near record hereabouts, has been grown by Mr. A. F. Southard, whose specialty is White Cap Yellow Dent.

Getting Harder to Elude His Net

By a Staff Artist

Stoll Case Gives New Impetus To Laws Against Kidnaping

Federal Prosecutor Calls for Extreme Penalty in Kentucky Case

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18 (AP)—A special grand jury to inquire into the kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll today was ordered impaneled Saturday by Federal District Judge Charles I. Dawson.

The order was issued on motion of United States Attorney Thomas J. Sparks, who announced yesterday that he would demand the death penalty for Thomas H. Robinson Jr., sought as the man who abducted the young society matron and held her six days for $50,000 ransom.

Mr. Sparks recounted how Mrs. Stoll was slugged and taken from her home the afternoon of Oct. 10 and held six days in an Indianapolis apartment.

"The action of said parties constitutes a flagrant and defiant violation of the laws of the United States," Mr. Sparks said, and urged an immediate grand jury investigation.

Mr. Earl J. Connelly of the Cincinnati bureau, Department of Justice, said the typewriter found in the Indianapolis apartment where Mrs. Stoll was held had been shown by tests to be the one on which the long, rambling ransom note was written, threatening death to the victim and her family.

A possible clue to the whereabouts of Robinson was seen in report from Hopkinsville, Ky., that one of the $10 bills had been found there. Federal agents were notified.

Mrs. Frances Robinson, 23, wife of the alleged abductor, and the latter's father, Thomas Henry Robinson Sr., of Nashville, Tenn., were charged jointly with Robinson, now the object of an intensive hunt, with "kidnaping and conspiracy to kidnap."

The young wife was held in the Jefferson County jail here last night in default of $50,000 bail—a sum similar to that paid out to obtain the release of Mrs. Stoll.

The elder Robinson was held in Nashville awaiting service of the warrant.

In Washington, the Department of Justice records showed the Stoll case to be the thirty-second investigated by it since passage of the Lindbergh law in 1932. Seventy-four persons have been convicted in that time. Arrests have been made in every important case, the records show, except in the stealing of little June Robles from her Tucson (Ariz.) home. She was returned.

Cummings Considers Plan to Make Paying of Ransom a Penal Offense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—An anti-ransom law to halt kidnaping is being considered by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General and the Department of Justice. It will be a subject of discussion at the forthcoming National Crime Conference called under the auspices of the Roosevelt Administration.

The proposal has not yet passed the discussion stage so far as Mr. Cummings is concerned. At the same time he went on record today as declaring the plan "well worthy of thinking about," despite its "heroic" character.

Kidnaping has not been suppressed in America, even despite the remarkable success of the Department of Justice in recent cases in running the kidnapers to earth and putting them in jail. As observers see the situation here, the latest kidnaping that of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, despite the freeing of the abducted woman, only emphasizes again to the underworld by attendant widespread newspaper publicity the high stakes to be obtained by such outrages.

"If no one would pay the kidnaper money, naturally kidnaping would disappear," was the way Mr Cummings put it today.

Of Doubtful Use in the U. S.

The proposals which is being considered is simply to copy the British anti-ransom law. Then if a person is kidnaped, it becomes a felony for relatives or friends to meet the kidnapers' terms. The question immediately arises, Mr. Cummings points out, whether such a law could be enforced in America.

A father whose child was kidnaped would do his utmost to make the payment, law or no law. Yet at the same time, if the payments were not made, kidnapings would immediately stop. The monetary motive might be even more powerful than the prospect of a quick conviction.

When Mr. John Labatt, Canadian business man, was kidnaped last summer Canadian authorities put the abducted man's relatives under immediate surveillance. No ransom was paid. The Canadian was quickly freed and there have been no more kidnapings.

Mr. Cummings recalled at a press conference today that the Canadian Attorney-General is advocating a supplementary law permitting the state to impound bank accounts, safe deposit boxes and other negotiable instruments of the family of the kidnaped person and all others so close as to be moved by sympathy.

No Definite Stand Yet

Mr. Cummings gave no final comment on the proposal today. He merely weighed the pros and cons. The "impounding" law, he pointed out, would be difficult in view of the divided authority of federal and state governments.

He seemed doubtful whether the public would support such a "heroic" remedy. Incidentally it is recalled that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York last year discussed such a law, but nothing came of it.

The whole subject is almost certain to come up at the forthcoming crime conference. It is recognized that the present method of dealing with kidnaping is faulty. The ransom is paid, the kidnaper gets a head start in escape; the payment of the ransom is blazoned in every paper in the country; the underworld is again reminded of the huge stakes for which they may strike. On the other hand, if the last chance of profit were taken out of kidnaping, it would automatically stop, it is maintained.

Against this is the chance that innocent lives might be sacrificed at the outset.

"Could the nation stand anything so drastic?" asks Mr. Cummings.

Long Sentence Sobers Plotter Against Ford

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—A crestfallen youth of 20, who muttered to himself as he left the court room that "Ten years is a long, long time," awaited transfer to Leavenworth Prison today to begin his sentence for a childish plot to extort $7000 from Mr. Edsel B. Ford.

Edward Lickwala's air of braggadoccio was unshaken while the machinery of federal law was moving rapidly to indict, arraign and sentence him after his confession yesterday, but sharp words of Judge Edward J. Moinet finally broke through his bravado.

"Your letter was not a joke," spoke the judge to the youth who had claimed he "only meant to scare" the president of the Ford Motor Company. "It seems to be in the air for upstarts in this country to commit acts to arouse the country, and that apparently is what you had in mind."

Contact Is Established In New York Kidnaping

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Contact has been established with the kidnapers of Lewis Esposito, 23-year-old son of a reputedly wealthy junk dealer, a brother of the victim disclosed today.

The brother, Joseph, said that only an accord as to terms of the ransom remains to assure the release of the young man who disappeared Monday.

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Belgium Reduces Number in Prison By Stressing Cure

New Attitude Toward Crime Removes Stigma From Those Convicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Belgium's penal policy, which now refuses to recognize a "criminal class," is reported to be resulting in fewer return visits to prison.

According to Belgian reckoning, the person who commits crime and the criminal are two entirely different individuals and, when the differences between them are properly understood, the existence of the latter is said to be a myth. There are, therefore, held to be no criminals in Belgium.

Such a state of affairs has not always, of course, been so clear to Belgium as it is now. There was a time when, under the influence of the Lombroso School, Belgium regarded any person of criminal tendencies as a "peculiar sort of human being." And there was another time when it believed that criminals were made through "the preponderating influence of circumstances."

During both these periods the criminal appeared real, and it took the work of two sturdy pioneers, Dr. I. Vervaeck and M. Emile Vandervelde, to break the appearance and to herald a new way of thinking by explaining to Belgium that "if one would know the nature of him who commits crime, one must study him as an individual" and must recognize him fundametally as "good."

Pioneer of Reform

When M. Vandervelde and Dr. Vervaeck made their pronouncement on the subject of "individuality and goodness," they held the respective posts of Belgian Minister of Justice and Director of the Service de l'Anthropologie Penitentiaire, and, being in positions of authority, they were able to give practical expression to their ideas.

They did not, they said, wish to reform the prisons—and it has to be acknowledged that, even now, Belgian prisons are no better materially than are those of many other countries—but they did wish to reform the habit of regarding those who inhabit prisons as basically wicked and as basically different from their fellow men.

In Belgium today the method adopted for bringing about this reform is sponsored by the Service de l'Anthopologie Penitentiaire and is applied to all prisoners—other than those convicted of political or fiscal offences—who receive sentences of three months or longer.

Immediately upon sentence, every prisoner is confined to his cell for a period of three days. During these three days he is supplied with books and is visited at various times by the prison governor, a minister of his own religion, a prison teacher and one or more prison officials, to one of whom it is hoped that he will confide something, at least, of the nature of his difficulties.

Individual Treatment

In the meantime, investigation of the closest kind is going on into the conditions of his past history and, by careful questioning, by observation, by tests of various kinds, light is being thrown gradually upon the facts of his upbringing and social environment, his family, his physique, his education, his virtues and faults, and upon those matters which have been troubling him.

No possible detail is missed and, when finally his case is reasonably understood, it is considered by a board upon which sit the director of the Service de l'Anthropologie Penitentiaire, the prison governor, prison doctors, teachers, chaplain and officers, with the object of assigning him to that prison which will best assist his cure.

There is more than one kind of prison in Belgium, and it is found to be not difficult to divide between the men who must learn to read and write and the men who must finish, by correspondence, their university courses. An effort is also made to insure suitable occupation, not only for working, but for leisure hours. In Belgium books are provided both by prison and by university libraries, while prisoners are encouraged to organize their own concerts and their own art exhibitions and, furthermore to produce newspapers written and edited by themselves.

Prisons, those in authority say, should be regarded less as places of punishment than as nurseries of character. Moreover, the age of those who enter them should go unheeded. The habit of regarding all but the very young as "lost cases" is, they declare, pernicious. Nobody need be a "lost case" once the general public has ceased to regard him as lost and is ready to accept him as a normal individual whose faults and failings have embroiled him with the law, but who is capable of reform.

House of Hawthorne Turned Into Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool

PILGRIMS to the "Dream House" of Nathaniel Hawthorne, American author, will in the future find it very different from Hawthorne's descriptions, for it is being converted into flats—after having stood empty for a year and a half.

Nathaniel Hawthorne lived in this house at Rock Park when he was American Consul at Liverpool, from 1853 to 1857. It was there that he wrote "Our Old Home" and "The Scarlet Letter."

British Police Dropping Repression for Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The police force in England is becoming less and less a repressive instrument and more a social service charged with the duty of serving the best interests of the law-abiding and the lawbreaker too, Mr. John Maxwell, Chief Constable of Manchester, declared here recently.

The public today, he said, largely polices itself. One of the most striking illustrations of the changed relationship between the public and the police, in Mr. Maxwell's opinion, is the friendship that has grown up between the young children of Manchester and the police officers.

Typothetæ Reëlects Smith

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mr. Frank J. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., was reelected president of the United Typothetæ of America yesterday. Other officers also reëlected included: Mr. John R. Demarest, New Haven, Conn., and Mr. Albert W. Finlay, Boston, vice-presidents.

Foresters View Developments In Tennessee Valley

American Association at Knoxville Opens Its Annual Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18—Members of the American Forestry Association today saw for themselves some of the work of one of the New Deal's most important ventures—the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A trip to the model government town of Norris, hewn out of what was woodland, and to $34,000,000 Norris Dam, was one of the interesting features of the association's fifty-ninth annual meeting which opened in Knoxville last night.

On their way to Norris their attention was called to the load of silt carried by Clinch River and to roadside erosion and eroded fields in the region below Norris Dam, where erosion control work has not been undertaken. But after passing through Coal Creek, railhead for Norris Dam, they turned on to the free way and saw a contrast of planting by CCC camps for holding slopes in the cuts and fills.

Outlines Work

Mr. Earle S. Draper, TVA director of land planning and housing, to whom much credit is due for development of the town of Norris that is attracting world attention, outlined what had been done.

Mr. Edward C. M. Richards, TVA chief forester, told of the TVA contribution to forestry.

"The TVA as a whole," he said, "is unique in the world as being the organized effort on the part of the democratic government to readjust the economic forces in a great river basin in the interest of the population. It illustrates beautifully the American way of trying to put organized planning by experts into effect.

"We, in democratic America, can rejoice in the TVA, because it represents in actual form the American belief that intelligence, large vision, and honest hard work in the facing of difficulties are able to bring about profound economic and social changes in the interest of the population as a whole."

Opens With Banquet

The three-day convention opened last night with a banquet.

Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of TVA, who hurried back from a conference with President Roosevelt in Washington and reached Knoxville just before the banquet, declared that "the wastefulness of robbing the country of its soil and timber and leaving a barren desert to the next generation must give place to a program which has an eye to the future as well as to the present."

Preceding the opening of the convention there had been a meeting of the American Association of State Foresters, at which President Harry Lee Baker of Florida told delegates that "the most urgent need of state forestry is a definite program understood and agreed upon by all the states." He stressed the importance of creating a system of state forests in coöperation with the federal government.

Coast-to-Coast Planes Again Cut Flying Time

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—United Air Lines today had clipped 2¾ hours off its coast-to-coast passenger-mail express flying time. Mr. W. A. Patterson, president, said the reduction in time, the second made within a week, was due to faster service between New York and Salt Lake, where connections are made with general airlines.

Under the new schedule, planes leaving Los Angeles shortly before midnight reach Chicago at lunch hour, Cleveland in mid-afternoon and New York at dinner. West bound planes leaving New York and Philadelphia at noon, Great Lakes cities in the afternoon and Chicago at the close of the business day, arrive in Los Angeles before breakfast, 6:15 a. m.

Military Order Elects Ijams to Highest Office

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Military Order of the World War closed its annual convention here yesterday with election of the slate of officers, headed by Lieut.-Col. George E. Ijams of Washington, D. C., who was renamed commander-in-chief.

Lieut.-Col. Pierpont L. Stackpole of Boston was made a junior commander-in-chief. The position of surgeon-general went to Lieut.-Col. Jason Mixter of Boston. Named to the general staff was Maj.-Gen. Ivor Thordgray of Greenwich, Conn.

Tailless Plane No Longer a Joke

Courtesy Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil

Britain Considers It

The Tailless Plane Hasn't Been Accepted for the Royal Air Force Yet, But It's Being Tried Out in England With a View to Its Adoption.

Tailless Airplane Given Try-Out By British Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YEOVIL, Eng.—Tailless airplanes—once the joke of a Royal Air Force Pageant—are to become the vogue of Britain's aerial fighting force. These two-seater sequiplanes are being developed by the Westland Aircraft factory here.

One of the greatest advantages claimed for this sesquiplane, so-called because it has a plane and a half as compared with a biplane or monoplane, is that the absence of a tail gives complete freedom of view looking aft. The tail, hitherto looked on as necessary for stability and control, is eliminated, and these are provided by wings of a special shape with controller-rudders attached to the wing tips with balanced flaps in the rear edges of the wings which act as elevators and ailerons.

The tailless airplane is the invention of Capt. G. T. R. Hill.

Tigers Autograph Baseball

SANDUSKY, Ohio (By U. P.)—A baseball bearing the signature of each member of the Detroit Tigers baseball team was presented the junior baseball team representing Denig Post, American Legion, here, when the team was fêted by the Forty and Eight Society. Tris Speaker, banquet speaker, made the presentation.

Mediator Quits San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 (AP)—His work of mediating differences between Pacific coast water-front employees and employers brought to a successful close, Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady was on his way back to Washington today. He was here six months as a member of the President's Longshoremen's Board.

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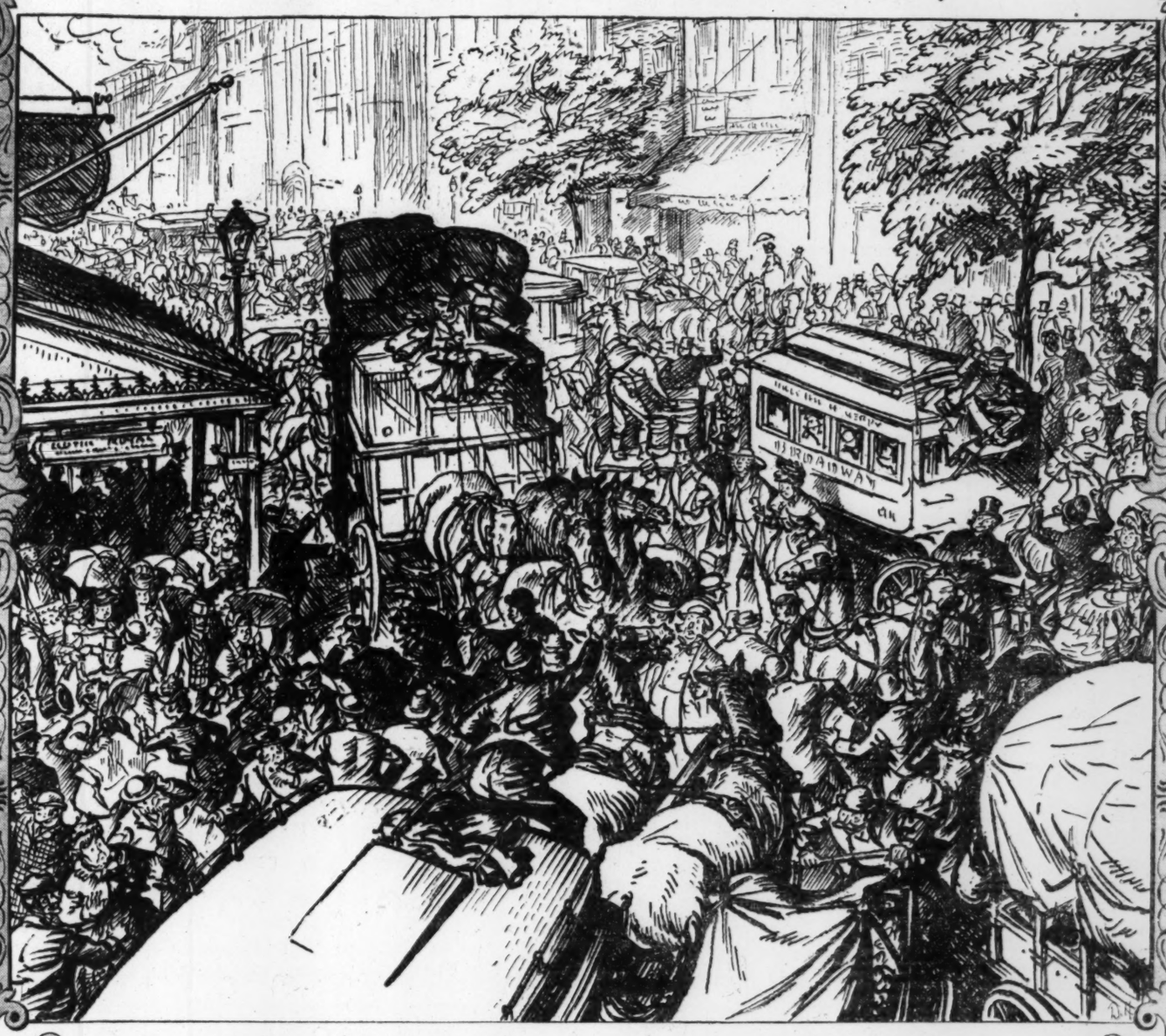
WHEN TRAFFIC LACKED DIRECTION AND HORSES GOT IN "JAMS"



1866, *and a traffic jam on Fulton Street. As recalled by Valentine's Manual of Old New York*

If you can remember when New York City had no traffic policemen, you ought to be able to recall the first electric light on a high pole in Madison Square . . . the fire-tower at Spring and Varick Streets . . . Wallack's Theater . . . Edwin Booth.

All right. Let's look back a little further and bring to mind the way milk was then delivered . . . by any one who went down to the railroad depot and bought it. Scientific production and handling of milk were unheard of. . . .

Today, in contrast, you have the crack Sheffield Farms delivery-system . . . developed through 93 years of experience. In all kinds of weather, courteous route-men, in clean, bright wagons, bring you promptly your daily supply of Sheffield SEALECT in sterilized bottles . . . capped and sealed.

That's where Sheffield SEALECT—the first grade-A milk in America—got its name, twenty-one years ago. It's "selected for quality, sealed for protection."

Which is more than ever true today. For now, every drop of our new SEALECT, introduced last March, comes from *tuberculin-tested* herds . . . to which more Jerseys and Guernseys, the cows that give more cream, have been added. *Naturally*, SEALECT is richer . . . purer!

And every known scientific safeguard protects this richer flavor, this greater purity, from farm to doorstep.

Every day the switch to the new SEALECT grows greater. Have you joined it yet? Just a phone call will put you on the growing list of SEALECT customers . . . the SEALECT *many*, who enjoy this "milk that tastes like cream!"

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1. *Commercially pasteurized milk.*
2. *Certified raw milk.*
3. *Soft-curd certified milk.*
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5. *Sealect Grade-A pasteurized milk from tuberculin-tested herds.*

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Victoria, Pioneer Lawmaker, Has for Years Led World In Field of Better Legislation

Elections of 1856 Introduced System of Secret Ballot, Since Spread Over Most Civilized Countries; Started Other Noted Laws

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—During the Century of Progress which they are about to celebrate in Melbourne, the people of Victoria, Australia, have shown a distinct flair for advanced legislation. They established a precedent for "grand gestures" in 1848, when their most acute desire was to be separated from New South Wales which governed them out of Sydney.

After many petitions pleading for separation had gone to London without apparent result, Melbourne elected as its representative in the Sydney Parliament England's then Secretary of State for the Colonies—Earl Grey. A Cabinet Minister of England and a member of the House of Lords, Earl Grey could not have taken his seat in the New South Wales legislature had he wished.

But this election gained publicity for the case which doubtless aided the passage of the bill that, in 1850, separated the Port Phillip Colony from New South Wales and named it after Queen Victoria.

Secret Ballot

Five years later all the Australian States became really self-governing with two-chambered parliaments. Victoria's elections in 1856 which returned the new Parliament introduced the system of the secret ballot for the first time in the world. This system spread to all Australian States by 1870, to Great Britain in 1872, British Columbia 1873, Canada 1874, Belgium 1877, Massachusetts, U. S. A., in 1888, and others of the United States during a further 15 years.

Victoria took two other advanced steps in 1857. In that year the property qualification for members of the Legislative Assembly—the Lower House—was abolished, and the franchise to elect those members was extended to all males of 21 years and over. Victoria thus pioneered manhood suffrage in the British Empire.

Victoria was first to adopt from neighboring South Australia the Torrens System of registration of land titles. Where previously every sale or transfer of land involved tedious and costly investigation of a string of documents going back to the first owner or Crown grant, (and in older countries back through several centuries), the State, in 1861, arranged to conduct, on application, one search and issue a "certificate of title" which replaced and cancelled all previous documents. With each fresh allotment alienated from the Crown or subdivided from a larger estate, a similar certificate is issued. This simplified land transfers and secured titles. The Torrens System has since spread within the British Empire and outside it, including Norway, Denmark, and parts of the United States.

Free Schools

"Common Schools," controlled by denominational and other education boards were replaced in Victoria in 1873, when an act providing for "free, secular, and compulsory education" came into force, instituting an Education Department and "State Schools." Victoria was then the first British community with such enlightened legislation on education.

Victoria's first factory legislation restricting hours of employment of women occurred in 1873 also. In 1885 a comprehensive Factories Act provided for factory registration standards of sanitation, protection of employees from machinery and from "sweating," and regulated shop assistants' hours.

Victoria pioneered the Wages Board system in 1896.

Emulating a New Zealand act of 1898, the Victorian Parliament passed an Old Age Pension Act in 1900 which came into force on the first day of the twentieth century. Thus, eight years before old age pensions appeared in England, Victoria granted 1s. a day to anyone over 65 years of age who had lived 20 years in the colony.

All Australian women of 21 years and over had gained the right to vote in federal elections by 1902. In 1908 Victoria followed the example of the other states and gave adult suffrage in state matters also to women. Complete adult suffrage for American women was not achieved until 1920, nor for English women until 1928.

Melbourne was the temporary Capital of Australia and the seat of the Commonwealth Government when, in 1912, Australia offered a "Maternity Allowance" of £5 per birth to every Australian mother upon the birth of a child.

Kingsford-Smith to Hop

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 18 (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith made minute preparations today for a takeoff at dawn Saturday on a hazardous transpacific flight to the United States.

He will proceed to Brisbane tomorrow and leave the next morning for Suva, Fiji Islands, on the first leg of the journey by way of Honolulu to San Francisco.

One Hundred Years Ago This Was Australian Bush

Upper and Lower Right, Publishers'. Lower Left, Topical

Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, Visits Melbourne

The City's Skyline Is Shown Beyond the Princess Bridge, With Prince Henry at Lower Left. Water Sports on the Yarra, Lower Right.

Victoria's Centenary Opened At Melbourne by Prince Henry In First of Varied Festivities

Long Voyage From England Ends in Boom of Royal Salutes—Personal Representative of King George to Travel Widely in Australia

MELBOURNE, Vic., Oct. 18 (AP)—Escorted by eight warships and 70 airplanes, the Duke of Gloucester entered port early today aboard the cruiser H. M. S. Sussex.

Tremendous cheering crowds lined the shore while pleasure craft, bearing welcoming Australians, circled around the incoming ships in greeting.

While bands blared and salutes boomed, the third son of King George went through the flagged streets to the steps of Parliament House, where he formally opened the centennial celebration of the State of Victoria and the city of Melbourne, a fête which will last until the middle of next year.

The Duke, first member of the royal family to visit Australia since the Duke and Duchess of York were here in 1927, will spend a month in Victoria. He will present the trophies on Nov. 1 to the winners of the London-to-Melbourne air race which begins Saturday, will dedicate on Armistice Day the shrine of remembrance, Victoria's $1,000,000 memorial to its World War dead, and will visit the village of Portland on Nov. 19 to attend ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the first settlement of the State of Victoria.

Thereafter he will visit other Australian states, and on Dec. 10 he will despatch from Brisbane the first northbound plane of the impending England-Australia air-mail service. He will visit New Zealand and British possessions in the South Seas and return to England in February by the Panama Canal and the West Indies. Much of his traveling in Australia will be done by airplane.

The centenary celebration which the Prince inaugurated this afternoon has been unofficially in progress since Sunday, when thanksgiving services were held in all the churches. The royal agricultural show opened today, and on Saturday a group of famous fliers will start from London in the air race to Melbourne which is to be a high spot of the celebration and is expected to finish here by Oct. 23.

International competitions in golf, cycling, polo, tennis, swimming and other sports have attracted entries from the United States and Europe.

In addition to sending a cruiser, Italy is represented by a gift from the city of Rome to Melbourne, a bronze sculpture, "Dawn of the Capital," picturing the story of Romulus, Remus and the Wolf. The United States and India are sending naval vessels, France and Japan have sent exhibits or gifts, and a delegation from all the Dominions of the British Empire is on its way.

In welcoming centenary visitors, Sir Harry Gengoult Smith, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, said, "Victoria's 1,820,000 inhabitants, more than 1,000,000 of whom live in Melbourne, welcome the opportunity afforded by this celebration to let others see our resources and scenery, and to witness the activities and sports in which we excel.

"We have employed all our facilities in preparation. We hope this may be a foundation for a large exchange of travelers from the wild grandeur of Tasmania to the great barrier coral reef off Queensland. Australia offers some of the finest sights the world affords. Meet and know our people, who are eager to know other peoples better and to interchange views more largely with the rest of the world."

BLUE LABEL
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IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

Australia Fliers Cut Plane Weight In Final Checkup

Turner Sacrifices Fuel for Safety—Fitzmaurice Has 60-Hour Plan

MILDENHALL AIRDROME, Eng., Oct. 18 (AP)—Restrictions on weight forced American and other foreign competitors in the England-to-Australia air race to make wholesale sacrifices today of gaoline capacity and other equipment.

Col. Roscoe Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, a favored American team, made drastic reductions, but after them Colonel Turner said his machine was ready for the takeoff Saturday.

His biggest loss was the sealing up of a 90-gallon fuel tank. A number of other changes had to be made, including the stripping off of a sound-proof material and the replacement of glass windows with a composition which saved 18 pounds.

The American indicated a part of his overweight was caused by the fact that American gasoline is of a different specific gravity from English petrol, therefore upsetting his calculations somewhat.

Other machines overweight included Col. James C. Fitzmaurice's Irish Swoop. Good-humoredly discussing the enforced cutting down of his fuel supply, Colonel Turner said:

"I'll just have to accept the regulations and travel with a smaller supply of gasoline. I shall not throw away any equipment. I always preferred safety to speed. I shall go along adapting my consumption of fuel to the conditions and act exactly as if there were no race."

Colonel Fitzmaurice, dapper Irish Free State entry, wanted to know last night whether any of his competitors thought they could beat 60 hours for the distance.

That, the Irishman announced, was all the time he and his American-built plane will need to cover the 12,000 miles to Melbourne. (The present record for the flight is six days, 17 hours and 56 minutes, set last year by C. P. Ulm and three companions).

With this busy airdrome drenched with driving rain most of the day, activity was confined to the hangars except for several test flights, including one by Mr. J. A. Mollison of England and Mrs. Mollison in their black twin-motored racer Black Magic.

Mr. John Polando, the American flier who flew to Turkey in 1931, tinkered with the engine which will pull him and Mr. Jack Rice, of Utica, N. Y. Their red, white and blue plane, with its wingspread of only 23 feet, is the smallest entry in the race.

Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Mrs. Amy Mollison, the only two women pilots in the England-to-Australia air race, have common worries—they say they haven't had enough experience with their planes.

Too Much Credit to Captain Cook, Say Historians of Early Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Captain Cook played a great part in the discovery of Australia, but his part has been overemphasized by old-fashioned history books, mainly emanating from British pens. That is the opinion of the new school of Australian historians, who are busy studying the earliest days of Australian history, giving credit to Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese navigators for their large share in the discovery of the continent.

Prof. G. C. Henderson, of Adelaide, who recently returned to Sydney after several years abroad, is following clues which will, he hopes, lead him to the discovery of the exact routes of the early Pacific navigators.

"I have been to Holland to look for documents about the Australian coastline," he said. "Three-quarters of our coast, from Cape York, the northernmost point on the east coast, to South Australia in an anticlockwise direction was discovered by the Dutch."

From Dr F. C. Wieder, editor of the "Monumenta Cartographica," he secured a copy of the chart of the Duyfken (Little Dove), which touched the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia, six months before Torres passed through Torres Strait. The discovery of this chart, the greatest storehouse of the historical records of Australia, is fairly recent.

"The old chartmakers were remarkably accurate in dealing with what they saw from the decks of their ships," said Professor Henderson. "I have a tremendous admiration for the Dutchman, Peter de Nuyts, who discovered about 1000 miles of the most barren part of the Australian coast, along the Great Australian Bight. How he provided himself with victuals and water during that journey is a mystery which historians have not yet been able to solve. I have been searching for Peter de Nuyts' journal, so far without success."

The copy of the chart made on the voyage of the Duyfken under William Janszoon in 1605-06 is now on display in the Mitchell Library. The chart, the original of which is in Vienna, shows the route of the first known European voyage to Australia as down the coast of New Guinea and then across to the west side of Cape York. Janszoon missed Torres Strait, and went down the Australian coast to Cape Keerweer (Turn-again), which is clearly marked on the chart.

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Russians Comb Bottom of Seas For Wrecked Ships in Daring Plan to Harvest Scrap Metal

(Continued from Page 1)

coast of Spitzbergen and was in imminent danger of being smashed up by the floating masses of ice, and the raising of the Sadko, an ice-breaker that had been purchased in England in 1915 and sunk in very deep water in the Gulf of Kandalaksha, off the coast of north Russia in 1916.

The rescue of the Malygin was probably the most brilliant individual feat to the credit of the Epron. It was carried out under the most difficult physical conditions, in the depth of winter, at the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, during the polar night when temperatures far below zero were not uncommon.

The Malygin, an icebreaker of the powerful type that is able to flow through the ice-floes of the Arctic, was on its way to the coal mines of remote Spitzbergen, laden with a cargo of machinery and food. It was caught in a severe storm and tried in vain for several days to make headway. Then it was deceived by a signal which had been kindled as a warning, but which the captain mistook as the light of an expected port and drifted into shallow water, where it continually struck on rocks with its right side and finally found further movement impossible.

Malygin 'Lost'

The Malygin began to fill and the captain ordered the engines stopped. It is seldom that a vessel which is stranded in this way in arctic waters can withstand the battering of the ice-packs; and immediate efforts were made to rescue it. The first attempt, made by the ice-breaker Lenin, was a failure, mainly because the mechanical appliances required for the task were in very bad condition. So the electrically operated pumps failed to function; the wiring was not well isolated; the brushes of the pumps were worn out.

Then the task of salvaging the threatened ice-breaker was given to the Epron. It had become much more difficult, because the Malygin was half filled with water and tilted over at an angle of 22 degrees. Some idea of the hardships which were encountered may be gained from the following excerpt from the official report of the head of the Epron, F. I. Krilov:

"For the first time in the history of polar navigation an attempt was made to raise a ship at the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, where ordinary ships can only sail after May 15. Arriving off the coast of Spitzbergen on March 13, the entire expedition went on the deck of the half-sunken Malygin, which was completely covered with ice. Our sole intention was to return with the Malygin and on the Malygin. Severe arctic conditions, uninterrupted frosts and great masses of ice, which seemed to make the task of salvaging almost impossible, did not stop us."

The reason for the failure of the first expedition had been the inadequacy of the equipment. Learning from this mistake, the Epron took 2½ months to fit out its second expedition, which also was sent on board the Lenin. So critical was the condition of the Malygin that only 10 days were allotted for the actual salvaging. The work was made more difficult because of the arctic frosts and the polar night and because the Malygin in striking the rocks, assumed an inclined position, so that the members of the expedition had to crawl up and down the slippery decks, bent double all the time.

Malygin Saved

The rescue of the Malygin was one of those striking bursts of sustained endurance for which the Russians perhaps possess special capacity. Work went on at 24-hour stretches, there was little sleep for anyone during the entire period. The ice was torn up; electric lights were installed as well as coal ovens and pipes. Piercing blasts of wind and fresh great masses of ice threatened all the time to undo the work which had been done, so that the rescue became a struggle between human will and endurance and arctic frost and winds. Ice filled the helmets of the divers and made breathing exceedingly difficult; but despite these conditions the holes and cracks in the Malygin were repaired and cemented.

And on March 24, 15 minutes before the expiration of the 10-day limit, the Malygin was pulled off the rocks and began to move. The salvaging expedition was a new epic of the arctic; and its participants fully deserved the enthusiastic messages of congratulation which they received from Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov and various other prominent persons and institutions.

The raising of the Sadko was an unusual feat because it had sunk in very deep water (110 feet below the sea), and lay at a depth at which it was considered almost impossible for divers to work. However, the Epron divers penetrated this depth and laid a sheet of steel underneath the ship. This sheet was joined to the 200-ton steel cylindrical pontons which were placed on each side of the Sadko, so that the ship could be raised to the surface of the water. The use for the first time of these powerful steel pontoons was a sign of technical progress during the last decade.

Another notable achievement of the present year was the raising of a Soviet submarine which had sunk during maneuvers in the Gulf of Finland several years ago. The goal of the Epron is to leave in Soviet waters not a single vessel of any importance. The possibility of raising the warships which were sunk off Novorossisk in the summer of 1918 is being studied.

Raising the Battle Fleet

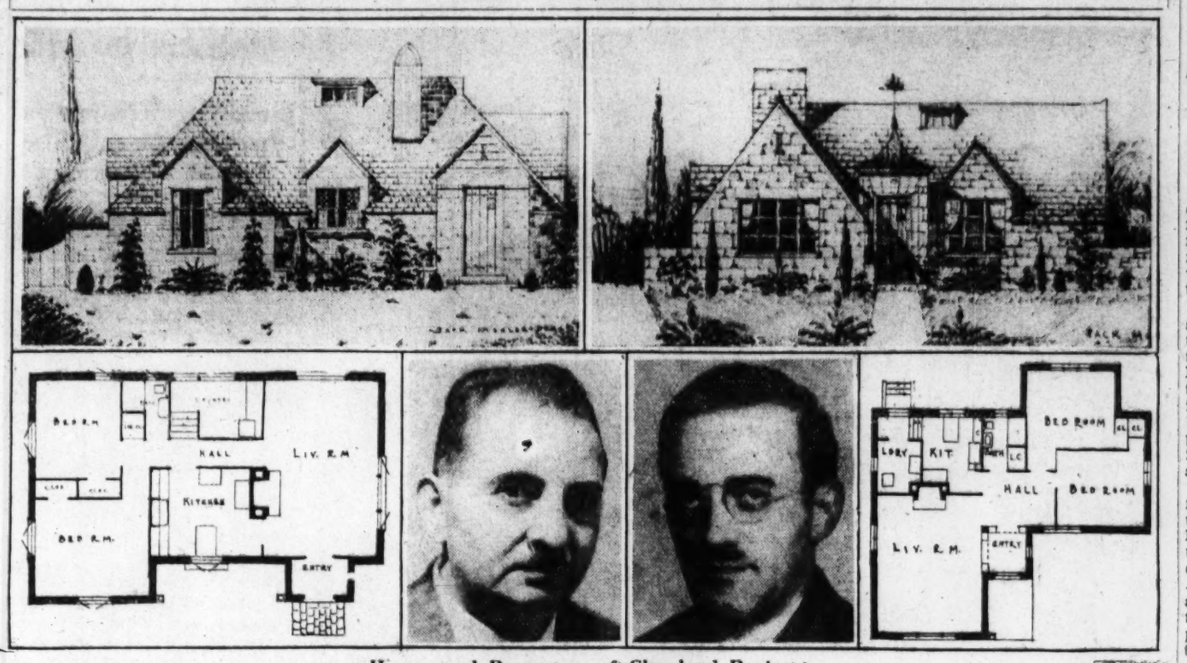
This wholesale sinking of warships, incidentally, was a striking and little known episode of the Russian Civil War. In the summer of 1918 most of the vessels of the Black Sea Fleet steamed out of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, when the Germans were on the point of occupying it and took refuge in Novorossisk, which was then under Soviet control. The German Government demanded that these ships should be turned over to it for the duration of the war. The Soviet Government, then involved in bitter civil war, was too weak to refuse the German demand openly, but gave secret instructions that the ships should be sunk. There was a division on this issue among the sailors to disregard the Soviet order and to return on the ships to Sebastopol. But the more revolutionary sailors blew up their vessels and then, for the most part, joined the Soviet land forces.

Besides planning to raise all these warships where the prospective harvest in scrap metal will be worth the effort, the Epron intends in the near future to raise the Generosa, a 6800-ton English vessel, which hit a mine near Novorossisk in 1918; the 15,000-ton Patagonia, a warship which was sold to the Russian Government during the war; the ice cutter Caspian, now at the bottom of the Caspian Sea; and the Ben Arthur, an English transport which sank in the White Sea in 1918.

Several warships may be raised in the Baltic Sea, including an old battleship that foundered in 1893. As the rescue work of the Epron became more extensive and foreign ships, in some cases, were aided in difficulties or were raised, the Soviet Government appointed its own naval arbitrage committee, the Mak, which passes on questions of compensation wherever Soviet ships are involved. Its standard salvaging contract is closely based on that of Lloyd's and embodies the following two principles: that only successful work is entitled to compensation; and that salvage compensation must not exceed the value of the property saved.

Foreign currency which is received as payment for salvaging operations is turned over to the Soviet Government by the Epron, which receives Soviet rubles in return.

Helping To Solve Congested Areas Problem



Homes and Promoters of Cleveland Project

Types of Cottages With Ground Plans Proposed for Babich-Green Subsistence Farms and Charles Babich (Left) and J. Sidney Green, Originators of the Plan.

Nations Do Homage To Slain Monarch

(Continued from Page 1)

were held back by troops standing shoulder to shoulder as the funeral train passed from Belgrade to Topolo. Only children were allowed on the right side of the route, enabling troops to supervise more efficiently the activities of adults on the left.

Secret service agents made many arrests as they mingled among the crowd, seeking firearms and bombs.

On the way to the tomb at Topolo, in the nation's Pantheon, the widowed Queen Marie; her mother the Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania, and little King Peter went on foot.

Peter was in a grayish-green Boy Scout uniform and wore a red and black cap.

In strong contrast to the solemn mien of the royal mourners was King Carol, who had almost a jaunty air. He chatted with President Lebrun of France and his aide-de-camp.

The Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George of England, and his fiancée, Princess Marina of Greece, were in the procession. They had special occasion to remember Alexander because he promoted their match.

Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Premier of Prussia and Chancellor Hitler's representative at the funeral, was a striking figure in the gray-green uniform of a general as he walked between two officials of the Austrian Government.

More than 100 Yugoslav, French, Czechoslovakian and Roumanian airplanes soared overhead, later showering flowers on the train as it left Belgrade.

Insisting that they must have the honor of bearing their master and King through the streets of the capital to the railway station, 36 members of the King's Guard replaced the horses which were to have pulled the gun carriage.

Assassin Ring Chiefs Arrested at Turin

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. Ante Pavelich and Egon Kvaternik, alleged by French police to be the master minds behind the assassinations of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France, were arrested here today.

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Sûreté Nationale was informed today that the Italian police had arrested Ante Pavelich, head of the terrorist secret society "Ustashi" and his alleged chief of the assassination squad, Egon Kvaternik, known as "the delegate."

Three more members of the killers' organization were said by the Sûreté to be still at large. They were described as "the Gun-Girl," Marie Voudroch, a man called Mio Bzik, alias "the Glassmaker" and another still unidentified.

Farmers Turn Law Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The 1935 South Carolina General Assembly will find itself predominated by farmers and lawyers. Farmers, totaling 36, will lead occupations in House membership, while the 20 lawyers in the Senate will outnumber any other group there. Labor and the professions are also generously represented.

Cleveland Coöperative Plan To Put 500 Families on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The rural rehabilitation division of FERA has given its approval to a unique experiment in coöperative subsistence farming located on 4000 acres of rolling, wooded land in Portage County, 40 miles from Cleveland.

The plan involves the removal of 500 families from congested industrial areas of this vicinity to five- and seven-acre plots and is regarded by relief officials as "the most complete scheme yet devised." It may become a model for the nation.

Loans, but no outright grants, up to $2,000,000 to be paid as units in the project are completed, have been promised by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, the money to come from the general housing appropriation made by Congress.

More Than 100 Apply

A sum of $50,000 necessary for preliminary surveys, engineering and legal work to get the project launched has been practically all raised by public-spirited Cleveland men, it is reported by Mr. J. Sidney Green, one of the promoters.

More than 100 applications from families wishing to own a homestead have been received by Prof. Henry M. Busch of Cleveland College, chairman of a committee in charge of selecting the 500 families. Actual erection of the first houses will start this fall unless unforeseen obstacles arise. Numerous conferences have been held in Washington and all details are reported satisfactorily arranged. Seven thousand acres are now under option, but only 4000 probably will be used.

The project contemplates the erection of stone cottages of the Ernest Flagg type, similar to those which have been built on Scotland, England and Ireland countrysides for the last 600 years. The cottages could be erected for $2000 to $2500.

Families moving into them would help build them, and would also work on roads, ditching, fences and the community barns and tool sheds to be used by units of about 20 families. The Government, through the Buckeye Coöperative Homestead Association, is to furnish the money outlay at low interest rates over a 25-year period.

Letters Received

The prospect of security in a little home in the country after years of precarious living in the city is counted on as having a strong appeal to many persons. Letters received by Professor Busch come chiefly from skilled trades workers with country boyhoods, but the list also includes several salesmen, accountants, the son of a college professor and a civil engineer. Many of the letters of application are typewritten and are well phrased.

"I have lived in both the city and on a farm and know something of the advantages and disadvantages of both," wrote a college graduate whom the depression stranded from an office manager's position.

Another applicant said "this is just what my husband and I have dreamed of for a long time."

One woman, after writing a four-page letter which even included her family tree, added the postscript: "I'd like a cow and two pigs."

Have Had Experience

Mr. Green, who originated the project with Mr. Charles Babich, editor of a Hungarian newspaper here, some years ago established a successful Mennonite colony in Oregon. Mr. Babich also has had colonizing experience. Just before the war he moved 700 Pennsylvania miners from the Pittsburgh district to small Ohio farms.

Mr. Babich declares that it is psychologically imperative—as well as economically—to get men of foreign extraction out of the industrial centers onto the land. Most of them come from families whose roots have been in the soil for centuries, and for whom the principal attraction in America was the hope of getting a little land of their own.

Idle Child and Jobless Teacher Put to Work in Nursery School

Pre-Kindergarten Classes Instituted Under Emergency Education Program Declared by Mrs. Alfred S. Alschuler to Improve Neighborhoods

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Toddlers, not yet old enough to go to kindergarten, are flocking to the thousands of new nursery schools in the United States, made possible through funds provided by the Federal Government for the employment of idle teachers.

This fall, the number of nursery schools jumped to about 3000 over the sprinkling of only 300 throughout the country last spring, according to Mrs. Alfred S. Alschuler, who is said to have established the first nursery in a public school in this country in 1925. Since then, she has followed the problems of the nursery schools and is considered an authority on the subject.

The present movement, inaugurated by the attempt to give jobs to unemployed teachers under the Emergency Education Program, will tend to lift the whole level of care of children in this country, said Mrs. Alschuler, in both rural and urban areas, and make it approximate the training which is being given the pre-school children in many countries in Europe.

Nursery schools now springing up under the Emergency Program are being established in the more needy areas, and are having a constructive effect, by Mrs. Alschuler's explanation. In Chicago, many parents, too, come to the nursery school with the youngsters and take sewing lessons or watch cooking demonstrations while their children in another part of the room are being cared for. Through the aid of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, meals have been cooked to show the mothers how to prepare low-cost appetizing food. Some mothers have sewed sun-suits and little blue overalls while their children were digging in the sand box or having their afternoon nap.

"The work we are doing with the mothers in helping them to develop the child mentally, socially and along educational lines," continued Mrs. Alschuler, "is a preventive in problems of delinquency. Kindergartens have been an extension of schools downward, but the nursery school approaches the whole social relationship of the boy or girl in the home and the neighborhood.

"Superintendents of schools in counties as well as states are becoming aware of the value of training little children between the age of two and six. More is being learned than ever before about the right kind of play apparatus for little tots, the kind of books suitproper type of music which can be able to be read to them, and the adapted for them to sing or to hear."

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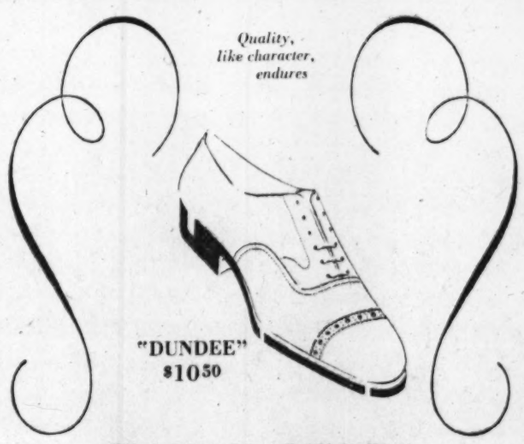

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Momentous Events in Founding Of United States Recalled At Yorktown and Williamsburg

Conclusion of American Revolution Reënacted in Virginia Pageant—Battlefield Opened to Public as Part of Colonial National Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 18 — Events connected with the conclusion of the Revolution and the establishment of the United States are being marked by anniversary celebrations in Yorktown and Williamsburg this week.

Newly restorted by the National Park Service, the Moore House, Yorktown, in which capitulation papers were signed 153 years ago, is being decided by a pageant today, which also marks the opening as part of the Colonial Monument of a considerable portion of the near by revolutionary battlefield.

On Friday there will be special exercises in the old Yorktown Custom House and at the Yorktown Victory Monument. On Saturday President Roosevelt will receive an honorary degree from William and Mary College in the restored colonial town of Williamsburg, at the ceremony in which Dr. John Stewart Bryan will be inducted into office as president of the college.

Historical Figures Represented

Today's pageant portrays the signing of the capitulation papers in the northwest corner room on the first floor of the Moore House. The four officers representing the American, British and French forces, are impersonated by Mr. James Brooks, Mr. Robert D. Meade, Mr. A. L. Underwood and Mr. James Head. Augustine Moore, owner of the Moore House at that time, is represented by Mr. J. A. Childrey, and his wife is portrayed by Mrs. Sidney Smith.

With the cutting of a ribbon at the entrance to Battlefield Road by Mr. Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, the battlefield is officially open to the public as a part of the Colonial National Monument. The program has been arranged by the citizens of Yorktown, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Colonial National Monument, the National Park Service and the College of William and Mary.

Government Helped Project

The restoration of both the Moore House and of the battleground was made possible by PWA and ECW allotments.

The Moore House is located on Temple Farm, about 1¼ miles from the center of the town, on State Highway 170. It stands on land originally granted to Sir John Harvey whose appointment as Governor ended in 1635. Since then the property has passed through the hands of some 50 owners.

The present Moore House dates from the middle of the eighteenth century. It was occupied during the siege of Yorktown by Augustine Moore and his wife. In recent years the house and the surrounding property were purchased by the United States Government as a part of the Colonial National Monument, which includes the battlefield of 1781.

Careful Research Made

The restoration work has been guided by drawings based upon careful inspection of the structure, study of early records and inventories, and Civil War photographs. York County records, the files of William and Mary College, and the research department of the Williamsburg Holding Corporation were also consulted.

Important in Friday's special "Surrender Day" exercises in Yorktown, will be the address given by Mrs. Russell William Magna, of Holyoke, Mass., president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the old Custom House. Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, will speak.

Further ceremonies at the Yorktown Victory Monument will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the passing of General Lafayette and the 110th anniversary of his last visit to Yorktown. A pageant is to depict the military breakfast tendered to the French General during his visit in 1824.

President to Attend

On Saturday the President, accompanied by the Virginia Senators, Carter Glass and Harry Flood Byrd, and Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, will come direct to Williamsburg from Roanoke, Va., where they are to attend the dedication of a new veterans' hospital on Friday. Mrs. Roosevelt will join the party at Williamsburg. Exercises will begin with the dedication of the restored Duke of Gloucester Street, which will be followed in the afternoon by the ceremonies at William and Mary College.

The event marks a climax in the work of restoring the historic town of Williamsburg to its original condition in colonial days. A gift of $12,000,000 has made it possible already to carry out more than 90 per cent of the work planned. So far 352 modern buildings have been destroyed, 57 colonial structures have been restored or rebuilt, two business blocks with 25 stores and shops have been reconstructed and various gardens have been preserved or restored.

Wood for Clothing Planned in Italy By Manufacturers

MILAN, Oct. 18 (AP)—Italy's Fascists will be wearing "wooden overcoats" and "cellulose blouses" this winter, Italian manufacturers hope. The new substitutes for cotton and wool have just been introduced on the domestic market.

A large Italian firm which claims to have invented the process for utilizing wood and cellulose for clothing has been trying out its materials in Germany for the past year, where, it is asserted, they have been well received. Now, however, Germans have devised similar processes with consequent falling off of exports and Italians are turning for the first time to their own markets.

The manufacturers predict their products eventually will reduce Italy's cotton imports by at least 50 per cent and also will cut heavily into wool imports. Some cotton men agree that American and other cotton exporters may ultimately find their markets menaced.

The new material, manufactured from wood pulp and cellulose fibers, at present costs somewhat more than raw cotton, although it is below the price of raw wool. With increased demand, the manufacturers say, they can brins the price below that of cotton.

Meteor Sprinkles Area in New Jersey

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—A meteor, coursing through a moonlit sky, came to earth and exploded near Sussex, N. J., last night, casting off a shower of sparks and hot fragments.

Youths of the Civilian Conservation Corps, gathered about the war memorial monument in High Point Park, six miles north of Sussex, fled for cover as the meteor scattered its fragments over hundreds of square yards. "When it exploded there was a slight detonation and then we heard the fragments rattling down exactly like hail," said Chief John Paugh of Sussex police, who was near the monument. "It seemed that all of the fragments buried themselves in the earth, for we could not find any in the immediate vicinity."

Share in Honors of Virginia Colonial Observances

© Underwood

Robert Fechner
Director of Restoration of Moore House (Above) Where Capitulation Papers Were Signed by the British

William Mather Lewis
President of Lafayette College, Who Will Participate in the "Surrender Day" Exercises at Yorktown Friday

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Russell W. Magna
President General of the D. A. R., Who Will Deliver Address at Yorktown in the Old Custom House Ceremonies

'Red' Book Dealers Guilty in Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP)—After an afternoon spent in reading a book called "Soviet Russia Today," and other volumes of varying shades of red, a court of King's Bench jury yesterday found Sam and Ann Feigelman, brother and sister who kept "The Hidden Bookshop," guilty of possessing and selling seditious literature.

Addressing the girl, Judge L. J. Loranger, who presided at the trial remarked: "I'll do my best to preserve you from a severe penalty, as you are young and I believe were drawn into this affair without realizing your responsibilities in the matter."

Judge Loranger, addressing the jury, said: "Canada is a Christian country; we have no use for godless doctrines such as Communism and Socialism, especially when you attack the youth of the land."

Crown Prosecutor Dan Gillmor in his address to the jury said: "We have enough trouble here without inflaming people's minds."

Governor of Minnesota Drops Federal Aid Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins yesterday accepted the resignation of Gov. Floyd B. Olson as state relief director for Minnesota.

Mr. Olson in his telegram of resignation said his opponents were seeking to make political capital out of the relief work. Mr. Hopkins replied that he appreciated the fine spirit "which prompted you to relinquish administrative responsibility for relief in Minnesota."

Southern California Serves Weather Hash

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (AP)—Two boys missing, 500 people homeless, highways blocked by landslides and property damage estimated at more than $100,000 was the result today of a weather potpourri.

Starting with a mild earthquake, the weather man brought out about every trick in his bag yesterday, including a mild tornado, thunder, lightning, hail, snow, torrential rains—and a waterspout.

Hawaii Gets California Fruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Refrigerated compartments on transpacific steamships are being crowded with California fruits and vegetables for use in the Hawaiian Islands. Citrus fruits were the chief perishables delivered in insular markets until improved metnods of refrigeration allowed shipment of an increasing variety.

Anglo-American Stand for Japan Outlined by Agar

Finds Western Nations Far Apart on China's Rise to Stable Government

England wants America to join with it in a policy of leniency toward Japan, stated Dr. Herbert Agar, who recently arrived in this country following six years of study and observing conditions in England.

Speaking before a small audience at the Harvard Club of Boston last night, he arranged remarks on the war debt situation, illuminated the Far Eastern question, showed with the same orderliness which characterized his Pulitzer prize-winning book "The People's Choice" last year, just what "England expects from America."

If America is not careful, if too much attention is paid to pacifistic propaganda, America and England will find themselves on opposite sides of the fence with regard to the Far Eastern situation, Dr. Agar feels.

Differ Widely on China

America sees China a growing country just about to get on its feet. "The London Foreign Office, on the other hand, sees China on its last legs—in the twenty-third year of revolution—in greater chaos than ever before. Only three states out of 18 are under central control. "To Britain there will never be any united China. The country is felt to be on its last legs. Japan is taking up the yellow man's burden and means to solve the problems of a rising Eastern civilization. She is not a cruel oppressive world conqueror about to crush a nation beginning to rise out of ignorance.

"Japan won't stop her policy because America chooses to call her names and make faces at her. Britain has accepted the Tanaka Memorial, which plans to make a new civilization for the yellow man in Asia, with the same spirit the world accepted America's Monroe Doctrine. The Tanaka Memorial is disclaimed by Tokyo, but so was the Monroe Doctrine disclaimed by our government.

Cites America's Part

"Britain believes it is to her advantage to play in with Japan and get whatever trade concessions it can out of the New East. What does Britain expect America to do? First, stop sending harsh notes to Japan. England would then like us to make concessions with her to Japan and the result she feels would be Japan's reëntry in the League of Nations and the acceptance next year at the naval conference of an inferior naval position. Next would follow the recognition of Japan as a leader in Asia and recognition of Manchukuo as an independent state. If we refuse—then a naval race is inevitable. the naval conference will fall through and America may make a fool out of herself, by getting in some nasty tangle."

Do you think America will ever have a war with Japan, Dr. Agar was asked?

"I don't consider that possible," was the answer, "unless the pacifistic propaganda flooding America at the present time is taken seriously. These pacifists would have us picture poor awakening China the victim of Machiavellian tortures at the hands of Japan. They would have us send strong words to Tokyo in protest against war-like methods Japan is using to solve the problem. The first thing we know our national honor and integrity will be hurt and we will once more be fighting for a 'principle.' The pacifists will then turn to either conscientious objectors or militant champions of wronged China."

Scans Far East

By a Staff Photographer

Herbert Agar

Youth Declared To Want Gospel In Social Terms

International Y. M. C. A. Gathering of Students Hear Address by High

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Students of Young Men's Christian Association work from 16 foreign countries are here today looking forward to careers of service in their native lands, stirred by an appeal that their Christian idealism be crystallized in terms of the specific needs of the modern world.

As guests at the annual dinner last night of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A. Organizations of the United States and Canada, the students heard Mr. Stanley High, writer and lecturer on international questions, score modern teachers of Christianity for lacking a well-defined objective; and they also heard him urge that they show the real power of the Gospel by identifying themselves with "crucifixion causes."

Drawing a graphic picture of "Youth on the March" in countries throughout the world and providing a force for Fascism, Communism and National Socialism, Mr. High declared that all these "isms" are merely "efforts of weary people to accomplish redemption from problems that have become too oppressive."

He said that the search for a remedy is being led by youth and he spoke of "youth as marching under every sort of banner but that of Christianity." He gave as a reason that Christianity is not being presented in specific terms relating to conditions in the world today.

"The Gospel has not been made concrete," he continued. "Young people of today want to know what, in terms of today's pressing problems, we mean by the Christianizing of the world. They want to know whether we mean in terms of formulas or in social issues. People who are looking for redemption in terms of coal, in terms of steel, in terms o. war, in terms of race, will not be satisfied with answers in terms of theories." He added that youth today would dare to march under the banners of a Christianity the terms of which were as specific as those of Fascism, Communism or National Socialism.

Dean Thomas W. Graham of Oberlin College; Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch of India, and Mr. Francis S. Harmon, general secretary of the International Committee, also spoke.

More than 350 persons attended the dinner, including Mr. Gerald W. Birks of Montreal; Dr. Ernest M. Best, general secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A of Canada; Mr. Noburo Sugimoto, Consul General of Japan, and Mr. Kuliang Yih, Consul General of China.

LOW winter fares to CALIFORNIA!

Last winter we cut Pullman charges on our lines *one third* and reduced winter rail fares. We continue these reductions this winter, and in December we will offer greatly reduced holiday excursion fares to the west.

$169.90 ROUND TRIP from New York. Similar fares from all eastern cities. On sale every day. One year return limit.

Follow the sun to Southern California on our luxurious Golden State Limited from Chicago or Sunset Limited from New Orleans. Or if your destination is in Northern California, ride the famous Overland Limited, fastest train by hours and hours between Chicago and San Francisco. Go on one of these trains, return on another if you like. There is no extra fare on any Southern Pacific train.

For detailed information and free booklets—"Guest Ranches", "Southern California Desert Resorts" and "Carlsbad Caverns"—

Write F. L. Pickering, General Agent, 531 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone MURRAY HILL 2-8400. Offices in other principal eastern cities.

Southern Pacific

SUNSET LIMITED · GOLDEN STATE LIMITED

FOLLOW THE SUN

DRIVING A BUICK?

The first night you have to get up for an extra blanket, think of your Buick. Unless it is protected, cold, freezing weather exposes it to cracked cylinders and frozen water-jackets.

It's not good business. Especially when a minute's thought and Eveready Prestone would make your Buick snug as a hibernating bear.

The makers of Buick approve Eveready Prestone. It gives two-way protection . . . against freeze-up and rust. Won't boil off, odorless, and can't damage car finish.

Look at your dealer's chart and see how little it costs to have this winter-long protection. Guaranteed by National Carbon Company, Inc.

Based on a twenty-year average, freezing weather reaches Boston about October 19th. PLAY SAFE THIS WINTER! Put Eveready Prestone in TODAY.

A Company IS KNOWN BY THE MEN IT KEEPS..

YOU'LL FIND COURTESY going hand in hand with good service wherever you see the Socony sign displayed. Our men realize that ladies prefer gentlemen.

...and by the Quality of its Products!

IT'S GRATIFYING the way the sign of the Flying Red Horse has "caught on" with the people of Socony-land . . . for it means they have learned to recognize it as the sign that means "good gasoline—and something more!"

All Summer long, people have been writing to us about this man or that man—this Socony dealer or that Socony station—telling us how much Socony helped them enjoy their driving.

We're glad our men were helpful. And we hope you'll continue to take advantage of their friendly service—even though Summer is on the wane. Fall days are wonderful for driving—Fall colors make the country more glorious than ever.

And Socony men are always at your command—ready to help you get all you can out of your car. Maybe it's a little loose after hard Summer use; they'll take out the squeaks with the right kind of lubricants. Maybe you're planning a few football trips. Socony men know the best routes and how to dodge the heaviest traffic.

In short—for anything that will make your car run better—good gasoline, good oil, expert service—there's no safer rule than "See Socony first." Summer, Winter, Spring or Fall, look for the sign of the Flying Red Horse whenever you want attention to the running needs of your car.

Socony Mobilgas SOCONY Mobiloil

SOLD BY *FRIENDLY* DEALERS

Haiti Turns Financial Corner With Dwindling National Debt And U. S. Treaty in Prospect

Marked Changes Evident From Chaos Which Preceded Entry of American Marines—Move Under Way to Buy Bank From New York Interests

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Good fortune smiles upon Haiti. A balance of some $3,000,000 to the credit of the Government, a gradually dwindling national debt, an improved economic situation, and the possibility of a new commercial treaty with the United States, are the conclusive proofs that the Haitian people have weathered the political storm which, a few years ago, threatened to engulf them.

True, Haitians alone have not brought about this remarkable change—and equally true it is that the United States took the island under its administrative wing during the troublesome days of 1915. Regardless of these facts, if the Haitian republic had been unwilling to respond whole-heartedly to the constructive, although sometimes seemingly stern measures placed upon it by the United States, no amount of military and financial supervision could have brought conditions to their present generally satisfactory fitness.

To the rank and file, prating of "Yankee imperialism" and the sinister influence of certain American bankers, Haiti's recovery might well be held up as an example of what is worth while, for the Banque Nationale—Haiti's principal institution—is owned by the National City Bank of New York, and Haiti's finances have been carefully directed by representatives appointed by the so-called "imperialistic" Government at Washington.

Commendation for Marines

Nineteen years ago revolution and anarchy swept the island, causing Washington to ship marines to Port-au-Prince, the capital, to restore order. Naturally, they were not welcomed by revolutionarily inclined groups and many months passed before the real purpose of the intervention was sufficiently understood. But the understanding came and today it is not uncommon to find many Haitians expressing keen regret that "the marines have gone to the States."

It is easy to look back and to declare that "might and not right" was behind the Haitian intervention. There are many persons, unfamiliar with past and present Haitian conditions, who persist in this assertion. But to the really interested, open-minded individual the charge does not hold as the realization dawns that American marines and American financial advisers have shown to the people of the Negro republic social, economic, financial and political possibilities undreamed-of previous to 1915.

Close Watch on Arms

The Haitian ship of state is sailing along on an even keel. A small army, or national guard, led by well-trained officers, is loyal to the Government. Arms and ammunition are centered in this guard and the names of such natives as carry rifles and revolvers are listed in government files. The nation, except for occasional class rumblings, is happier and healthier than was possible under the old days of chaos and revolution. Haiti's three problems, therefore (it has three major ones) are not obstructed by the difficulties of those years previous to American intervention.

First, the Haitian Government would like to purchase the Banque Nationale, now owned by the National City Bank of New York. Negotiations are under way, and should they succeed, the board of directors, so long as the present $12,000,000 national debt remained unpaid, would be selected—two appointed by the President of Haiti, two appointed by him from a panel chosen by the foreign bondholders committee, and two from a panel selected by the fiscal agents of the loan. The Senate Finance Committee is opposed to the purchase.

Second, the Haitian Government may, at some future date, seek to obtain a refunding loan that would retire the present national debt and provide funds for public work improvements and other national expenditures. It will be some time before such a loan can be floated in any European country, let alone the United States.

Extension of Plantations

Third, the Haitian Government would negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States. The treaty has for a background not only more favorable tariff rates for both Haiti and the United States, but a market for the bananas the island would like to intensively cultivate. Climatically and vegetatively Haiti is equipped for the extension of banana plantations.

Already fruit companies have made exhaustive examinations of the soil, transportation facilities, and locations free from tropical hurricanes. Regardless of what the companies may decide the Government is interested in assisting individual planters.

The Banque Nationale may not be purchased, a refunding loan may not be obtainable, but the commercial treaty is likely to go through. Experts are at work in Washington delving into the financial, agricultural, and other aspects of a new agreement. In the meantime, Haiti undismayed views the tribulations of other nations along the Caribbean.

Mexico Training For Next Year's Tourist Invasion

Rotary and Lions' Clubs to Lead Procession of Foreign Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Touristically speaking, Mexico is "made" for next year.

With a nucleus of two world conventions of business men's luncheon clubs scheduled for late spring and early summer and with the Laredo-Mexico City highway promised for use, 1935 may go down in Mexican history as the real beginning of the "Tourist Epoch."

At a recent historic meeting here, perhaps unprecedented in the annals of luncheon club events, Mr. Robert E. Hill, president of the Rotary International, and Mr. Vincent C. Hascall, president of the Lions International, talked over plans for the conventions of their respective organizations to be held here next year.

For Mexico City the conclaves of vacationing business men and their families will be literally an "invasion." Nearly a year before the actual opening of the conventions, preparations were being started here to arrange adequate lodging facilities. This newly discovered "Mecca of the Tourists" had its first rush during the past summer, when, without benefit of conventions or the like, every hotel in town was full and even government offices were being converted into rental agencies listing lodging houses to help the tourist find some place of shelter.

As a result of this year's experience, an experience which left large sums of money to swell the public and private coffers, hotels are enlarging as much as possible, new apartment houses are being built, edifices are being remodeled into rooming houses or "homey" hotels, and new, modern up-to-date hostelries are going up.

'Welcome to Mexico'

Lions' Advance Agent Greeted

Left to Right—Julio Trens, Head of Central Department's Publicity Bureau; Rodolfo M. Hernandez, President of Mexican Lions; Vincent C. Hascall, Head of Lions International; Aaron Saenz, Head of Central Department, and Jose M. Benitez, Secretary.

'Sistie' and 'Buzzie' Get Books in Gift To White House Library

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The White House library is to be brought up to date by the addition of 200 new books, the gift of the American Booksellers' Association.

In announcing the gift, Mr. E. S. McCawley, president of the association, said yesterday that biographies top the nonfiction group in the list, and that 24 of the volumes that will be added to the books on the shelves in the White House library on Oct. 23 are of poetry, art and drama.

Even "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall and their friends have been remembered in the selection, 23 children's books being included in the list. Thirty-three biographies, 61 novels, 12 mystery stories, 15 books of history, 11 of travel and adventure, nine of science, eight on economics and current events and five miscellaneous titles are included in the new reading matter for the President and his family.

The books to be presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were selected by a committee of judges including Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mr. Alexander Woollcott, Mr. Christopher Morley, Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, Mr. John Chamberlain, Mr. Preston Bradley, Mr. Harry Hansen, Mr. Joseph Henry Jackson, Miss Virginia Kirkus, Mr. Bliss Perry, Mrs. Julia Peterkin, Miss Irita van Doren, Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Mr. Sidney Williams Jr., and Mr. E. S. McCawley.

The White House library was established by a gift of 500 books from the American Booksellers' Association when someone of an inquiring turn discovered that the President's family had no private library for their diversion. The Library of Congress, with more than 1,000,000 volumes, and the reference library in the executive office of the White House comprised the only reading matter officially provided for President Roosevelt's predecessors.

Lilienthal Attack Figures in TVA Case

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18 (AP)—The State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission yesterday heard a demand that "an attack on the engineering corps of the United States Army," which an attorney said was voiced recently by Mr. David E. Lilienthal, power director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, be included in the record of a case before the commission.

Mr. Lilienthal testified last week in the case, which involves the acquisition of privately-owned utility properties at and near Knoxville by the TVA.

Mr. Forney Johnston, of Birmingham, of counsel for petitioners opposing the proposed transaction, termed the statement "an unwarranted attack upon the professional integrity of the corps of engineers" and said it was "included" in the hearing "under a misrepresentation."

The right of Mr. Lilienthal, to make the "off the record" statement regarding estimates and reports of the army engineering corps was later upheld by the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission.

Government Rests Case Against Weirton Steel

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18 (AP)—Mr. E. T. Weir, chairman of the board of the Weirton Steel Company, testified yesterday in the Government's injunction suit that a strike was called at the defendant's plants in September, 1933, before any demands were made upon the management.

The Government, which is seeking an injunction to prevent company interference with employees in their selection of collective bargaining representatives, rested its case shortly after court opened yesterday. A total of 67 witnesses had been called in its behalf since hearings started on Oct. 2.

Peru Starts Arms Inquiry

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 18 (By U. P.)—Congress yesterday appointed a committee to investigate arms acquisitions and military operations on the northeast front during the Leticia conflict with Colombia.

University of Hawaii Seeks Closer Contact With China and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Better understanding between the Orient and the West is the aim of a plan to have visiting professors from the Far East on the University of Hawaii faculty each year.

The university aims to make itself a point of contact between East and West, a center of study in Oriental language, literature and life, and a place where Americans can get something of the atmosphere and understanding of Oriental life without the handicap of enrolling in a foreign-language university.

Describing this objective, President David L. Crawford of the university says: "Not current political events, but a study of the permanent abiding facts of Oriental philosophy, religion, history, government and ways of living should be the concern of this university."

It is his hope that permanent exchange chairs can be provided between the University of Hawaii and Japanese and Chinese institutions. Such professorships, he says, must be free from the control of any government.

Japanese and Chinese professors have been serving the University of Hawaii for 14 years. But local faculty members sent to Japan or China are seldom proficient enough in the language to take the places of the educators coming here.

Conduit Pushed Under Streets Without Removal of Pavement

Pipes for Tulsa Fire Alarm System Driven Through Dirt and Clay by Hydraulic Machine—Corners Turned and Intersections Skillfully Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Pushing pipe underneath streets and walk pavements instead of breaking them up and later, oftentimes very much later, repairing them, is a new method in public works proving its value here. Tulsa's new fire alarm system, with the cunduit driven underground by an electrified hydraulic machine, has been successfully installed, it is stated.

Ingenuity had to be used in working out the system which avoided disturbing the pavement over a route many miles in length, it is said. Defying precedent and the opposition of other engineers, Mr. C. H. Vealee of this city, electrical engineer, went ahead with the project.

Experiment revealed the necessity of stiffening the end of the conduit which was being pushed ahead—since the machine, which exerted a 40,000-pound pressure, would not push the pipe straight over a long stretch—and this was achieved by using a solid piece of steel shafting the same size as the inside of the conduit. This ran back 24 inches into the pipe, thus enabling the "stiff arm," as it was termed, to burrow directly ahead through solid earth and hard clay formations and even to push sizeable rocks out of its path.

The blunt-nosed "stiff arm" cut and held the pipe's course, while the protruding coupling reamed the hole, reducing pipe friction to a minimum and making it easily possible to push pipe a block at a time.

On pushes in extra long blocks an opening was made in the pavement in the middle of the block and the conduit pushed in both directions from that point. A "peephole" excavation 24 inches square was made every 30 feet along the route to keep the pipe on its course and to facilitate removal of large stones. Concrete was frequently pushed ahead of the pipe.

The project was completed under Mr. Veale's direction in less than 10 weeks, with from 15 to 73 men employed on the job at one time, which is said to be remarkable.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

Maine

Waterville: Unitarian Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Massachusetts

Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

Quincy: Senior High School Hall, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

New York

Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, Pine Street, between Church and Grove Streets, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Gowanda: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. Oct. 28.

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Elizabeth School Auditorium, Travis Avenue and Park Drive at Ind. Park, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Edifice, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 30. Radiocast Station WLBW, 1260 kilocycles.

Philadelphia (Third Church): Carman Theater, Germantown Avenue above Allegheny Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, Wood Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

West Virginia

Charleston: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

Parkersburg: Hotel Chancellor, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

The world over .... WELL DRESSED WOMEN HAVE CHOSEN

FRANCE

Mrs. R...says "While traveling through America I bought a pair of your shoes, they are marvelous"

Style 851 in black or brown suede $3.95

ENGLAND

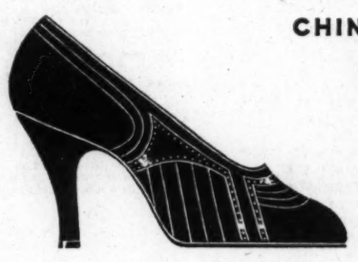
Mrs. J...says "I bought very expensive shoes before buying Nisleys."

Style 166 in black or brown $3.95

AFRICA

Mrs. R . . . says "My feet are long and narrow . . expensive feet, but Nisley shoes are perfect for me."

Style 150 in black or brown kid . . $3.95



CHINA

Mrs. E...says "Your shoes are a life saver to me."

Style 852 in black or brown suede $3.95

SWEDEN

Mrs. L . . . says "My Nisleys just arrived and they fit perfectly."

Style 828 in black or brown suede $3.95

CANADA

Mrs. M...says "Your shoes have no equal and they are so economical."

Style 113 in black or brown $3.95

CUBA

Miss M...says "I have a long, narrow foot that is hard to fit. Nisleys are the only shoes I can wear."

Style 219 in brown Pelican $3.95

A few styles at $4.45

The full name and address of any person quoted in this advertisement will be supplied upon receipt of self-addressed, stamped envelope.

NISLEY SHOES

What woman who wears Nisley shoes can fail to be flattered when style-conscious women in nearly every country share her preference for this lovely footwear. Today, when you step into Nisley shoes, you are equally in fashion on New York's Park Avenue, the Rue de la Paix, or the Shanghai Bund.

Nisley designers have scanned the style centers of three continents to bring you the chic . . the glamour . . the style essence of the world's finest footwear artistry.

Nisley *shoe fitters* are trained expertly in proper shoe fitting . . and you will like Nisley's manner of serving you . . no high pressure methods of selling. Come in today. Try on as many pairs as you like. We will guarantee you will never find greater comfort than you do in Nisley shoes. *Wear Nisleys . . your feet will tell you why.* Sizes 2½ to 9 (some to 10) AAAA to D.

BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY

Nisley is famous for its sheer clear hosiery at sale prices.

Regular 59c Chiffon or Service two pairs $1.15

Deluxe 79c Chiffon or Service two pairs $1.50

Quality Always

Nisley

THE NATION'S QUALITY SHOES FOR WOMEN

3.95

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Charlotte, N. C., 211 N. Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 333 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St. N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Pacific Coast Conference Football—Cochrane Most Valuable A. L. Player

Interest Rises To a New Height In Pacific Race

Three Games Ahead With Bearing on Coast Football Title

Pacific Coast Conference Standing

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Wash. State	2	0	46	0	1.000
Washington	2	0	29	6	1.000
Stanford	1	0	17	0	1.000
U. C. L. A.	1	1	19	26	.500
Oregon	1	1	32	19	.500
California	0	0	0	0	.000
Idaho	0	1	0	13	.000
Oregon State	0	1	0	17	.000
So. California	0	1	0	19	.000
Montana	0	2	0	43	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 18—Interest rises to a new height in the football title race of the Pacific Coast Conference on Saturday. Three games with a bearing on the crown are in the making. In these days of shifting strength the attack of U. C. L. A. at Berkeley, Calif., against California, draws exceptional attention.

Oregon State invading Los Angeles to meet Southern California takes second position because of defeats for both teams in the league, though the Beavers were successful outside the loop last Saturday while the Trojans were being beaten 20 to 6, by Pittsburgh in the East. Oregon beaten in a Conference game, visits Idaho, which rested last week.

Finding Conference play not so easy, Montana takes on Montana Mines at Missoula. Stanford, league title defender, with an intersectional victory stowed away, visits San Francisco for another clash with an outsider.

U. C. L. A. Is Ready

With a 16-to-0 victory over Montana, California at Los Angeles goes to Berkeley with new confidence. Coach W. H. Spaulding's Bruins played the Golden Bears to a scoreless standstill last year and hope for a better showing this season, in view of the latter's 7-to-6 score over Pacific, winning though being outplayed.

U. C. L. A. was especially pleased to see Charles F. Cheshire '35, halfback, hit a fast stride against the Montana Grizzlies. Cheshire dashed 93 yards to score, the longest run from scrimmage recorded anywhere this season. He slanted through tackle from his own goal line, shook off several tacklers, and with splendid blocking by his mates drew the cre after him down the field. Montana gave the Bruins two points on a safety when a fumbled punt was downed behind the Grizzly goal. Young William Spaulding '37, halfback, culminated a 52-yard march to score the second touchdown. In this advance Theodore Key '37, fullback, contributed much of the yardage.

Oregon State vs Trojans

Play of the Bruins left much to be desired, but not so much as did Coach W. A. Ingram's Bears in their affair with Stagg's Tigers. A blocked after point was the only thing preventing a tie, while the Tiger pass receivers dropped two on the goal line which might have been touchdowns. The Bear attack showed real consistency only in the first period. Charles Bertoli '35, halfback, made steady gains, and Monty Reedy '37, quarterback, dashed 33 yards, and later crashed over from the six-yard line. Incompleted fourth down passes near scoring territory stopped other Bear advances.

Oregon State, now visiting Southern California, last Friday, benefitted from a 39-to-12 victory over Columbia of Portland. Coach A. L. Stiner's Beavers, while beaten by San Francisco and Stanford, have not had so steady a downslide as the Trojans. On the other hand it is about time for Coach H. H. Jones to rally Troy and the Beavers may have their hands full if this happens. The attack that showed results once against the Panthers may get going regularly this weekend, directed by I. E. Warburton '35, quarterback, who cracked the line and skirted the ends alternately with Haskell Wotkyns '35, fullback, while C. C. Clemens '35, halfback, caught passes, finally juggling one successfully as he ran over the goal line. Last year Oregon State won fame by holding Southern California to a scoreless tie; it will take more to attract note this week.

Less formidable opposition is anticipated by Oregon this week-end. The Webfoots, defeated 16 to 6 by Washington, welcome the less massive Ponies of Idaho. The latter's recent game, a defeat, 24 to 20, by Gonzaga, does not look so bad, in view of Gonzaga's victory, 13 to 6, over the strong Conference team, Washington State. Coach L. B. Calland's boys at Moscow have a chance to make a showing in this season of surprises.

Washington Takes Rest

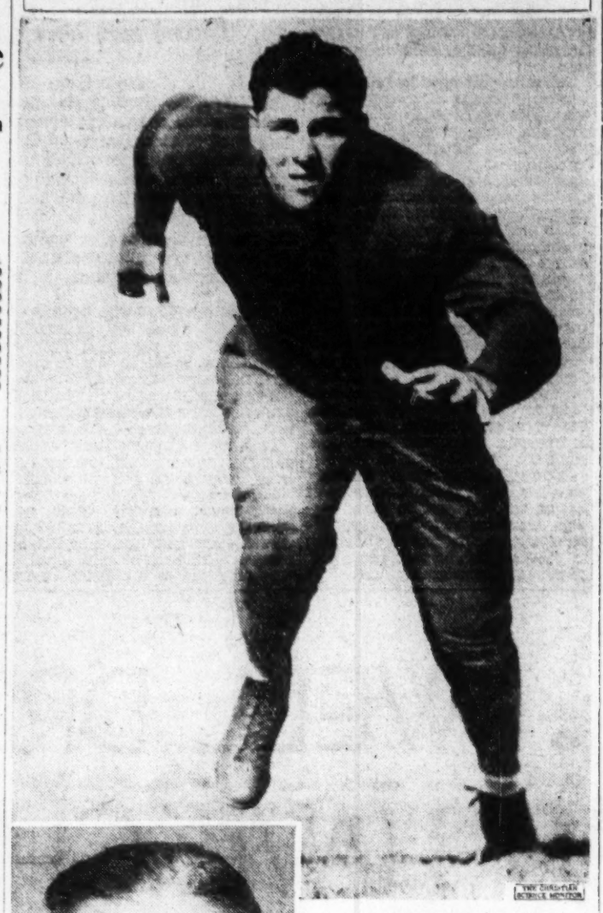
Though defeated, Oregon made one touchdown and was on the way to another when a spectacular aerial offense was ended by an intercepted pass. Frank Michek '36, fullback, led a 33-yard march to score. Last year Oregon defeated Idaho, 19 to 0.

Washington, after its 16-to-6 victory over Oregon, takes a vacation in preparation for California a week hence, a wise move in view of the Bears' 30-to-0 triumph last year. The Huskies were glad to break an eight-year chain of defeats at the hands of Oregon. The sophomore backfield smashed its way all over the field. Elmer Logg '37, quarterback, scored a place kick in the first period for a field goal. In the second, Washington drove 67 yards, with James Cain '37, halfback, finally catching a pass from Byron Haines '37, halfback, to score.

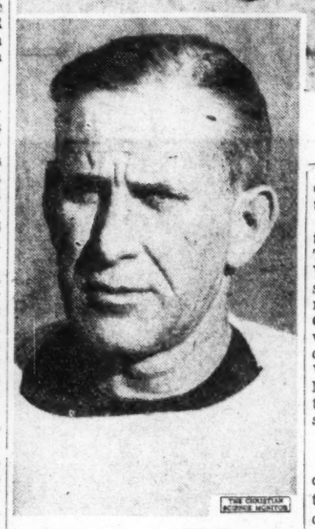
Stanford proved its strength again in a 20-to-0 victory over Northwestern, a Big Ten invader. R. A. Hamilton '36, substituting at fullback, dodged and dashed for two touchdowns and Frank Alustiza '36, quarterback, made the third. J. H. Moscrip '36, end, kicked two of three after-points successfully.

Washington State owed its margin of defeat to a last-minute touchdown by Gonzaga, the latter turning the tables by running an intercepted pass back 35 yards. The Cougars made their touchdown near the end of the third quarter when Edwin Goddard '37, quarterback, threw a short pass to Oran Dover '35, end, in the end zone.

Coast Gridiron Star and Coach



George Theodoratos '35
State College of Washington



Coach Howard H. Jones
Southern California

Cochrane Given Bonus

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane, who in his first year as a manager piloted the Detroit Tigers from the second division to within a game of winning the world's baseball championship, was the possessor of a $10,000 bonus from the Detroit Baseball Company yesterday. The bonus was awarded Cochrane for his inspiring leadership as a manager and his ability during the season as a player. Cochrane, whose contract has one more year to run, is reliably reported to be receiving a $25,000-a-year salary. He was purchased a year ago from the Philadelphia Athletics for $100,000 plus the contract of a reserve Tiger catcher.

College Football Result

Franklin 6, Ball T. 0.

Lancastrians A Team in Every Sense of Word

Consistency and Strength Give Them Eleventh Cricket Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Consistency and all-round strength are the two chief qualities which gave Lancashire this year its eleventh victory in the English intercounty cricket championship. The Lancastrians were a team in the fullest sense of the word. Their batting was exceptionally sound, their fielding very good and their bowling adequate. And, I must add, their capacity for winning the toss for choice of innings was prefectly astounding. P. T. Eckersley, the skipper, seems to have developed a special talent for prognosticating which way up a coin will fall after being spun in the air. Anyhow, he won the toss 27 times out of a possible 30, which must be something in the nature of a record.

Ernest Tyldesley, J. S. Iddon, Frank Watson, J. L. Hopwood and Edward Paynter were the batting mainstays of the side. These five professionals averaged more than 40 runs for at least 40 innings and two of them — Tyldesley and Iddon — totaled more than 2000 runs.

It would be hard to overestimate Tyldesley's value to the team. He is a cricket personality whose fame will long survive his playing days. He was the first batsman to enter four figures this year, and on July 7 he scored his hundredth century in first-class play.

Few Make 100 Hundreds

Tyldesley, with 101, is only the eighth player in the whole history of cricket who has made more than 100 hundreds. The other seven are J. B. Hoobbs, Surrey, with 197; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, 149; C. P. Mead, Hampshire, 147; Dr. W. G. Grace, Gloucestershire, 126; F. E. Woolley, Kent, 133; Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, 123; and Thomas Hayward, Surrey, 104. Tyldesley is the only Lancashire player who has exceeded 2000 runs in a season on so many as six occasions.

Hopwood, who heads the Lancashire bowling averages for 1934, was the best all-rounder on the team. His feat of scoring more than 1000 runs and capturing more than 100 wickets (the coveted "cricketer's double event") has been done only twice previously for Lancashire—by W. R. Cuttell in 1898 and by James Hallows in 1904. Hopwood's medium-paced left-arm deliveries accounted for 110 batsmen at an average cost of 17.89 runs. He sent down 1025½ overs and had 1968 runs scored off them.

Lancashire had no bowler of real pace and the success of the attack was due chiefly to its variety. Second only to Hopwood in the matter of hard work with the ball was Frank Booth, a fast-medium spinner, who has well maintained the improvement that he showed last season. His 89 wickets, obtained in the course of 849.5 overs, cost 22.61 runs apiece. F. M. Sibbles, though unable to play after the match with Northamptonshire in July, dismissed 68 batsmen for 21.82 runs apiece. His absence would have been a severe handicap to the team if Pollard and Phillipson, two young second-eleven bowlers, had not stepped into the breach so valiantly. Pollard took 38 wickets for a total of 734 and Phillipson 19 for 436.

It is a great tribute to the Lancastrians' bowling and fielding that only once during the season did a team succeed in making more than 400 runs against them. Somersetshire did so in July. On the other hand, Lancashire entered the fourth hundred nine times at the expense of championship rivals.

Duckworth Still Brilliant

No review of Lancashire's achievements in 1934 would be complete without some reference to the continued skill of George Duckworth behind the stumps. This great little man was superseded by L. W. G. Ames, Kent, in England's team for the test matches with Australia, but he remains one of the greatest wicket-keepers in the game. His marvelous catches on the leg-side and his strident appeal to the umpire have been among the wonders of cricket since he made his début in 1924. Other professionals who played a part in the 1934 campaign were L. W. Parkinson, who totaled 738 for 31 innings, C. Hawkwood (227 for 11) Cyril Washbrook (151 for 7) and William Farrimond (61 not out for 1).

The passing of the amateur from regular first-class cricket has been a striking tendency in post-war play, and it is therefore a matter of no special comment that Eckersley could call upon only one unpaid cricketer with any regularity in 1934. This man was W. H. L. Lister, who captained Cambridge University at Association football last season. Lister batted in 32 innings and averaged 26.25. H. R. W. Butterworth, a Cambridge cricket Blue, batted five times for 52 runs, and L. Green, former skipper of the side, played in one match without taking an innings. Eckersley, who obtained his school colors at Rugby but failed to get a Blue later at Cambridge, batted 28 times for Lancashire this season, totaling 395 for 23 completed innings and averaging 17.17. He captained the team cleverly and inspired his men to give of their very best.

Hershey Signs Picard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 18—Henry G. Picard, former pro of the Charleston Country Club, has been engaged as pro of the Hershey Country Club beginning Nov. 1. Picard will make his home at Hershey. Next month he will enter the winter golf tournament that starts at Pinehurst, N. C. In the recent second annual golf tournament, held on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, Picard established a new course record for the Hershey Country Club of 67, the par of which is 73.

College Soccer Results

Bucknell 9, Dickinson 0.
Long Island 2, Tilden 0.
Stevens 2, Lafayette 1.
West Point 3, Lehigh 1.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Honor for Dizzy Dean

WHEN the committee of the Baseball Writers' Association of America selected Jerome H. (Dizzy) Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals as the most valuable player in the National League this past season, they certainly bestowed that honor on the shoulders of the right player. The only surprising part of the vote is that he lacked two points of a perfect score. That there is little doubt as to his meriting the honor is shown by the fact that the runnerup in the competition, Paul Waner of Pittsburgh, champion batsman of that league for the season, was 28 points behind the colorful Cardinal pitcher. Here are a few of the reasons why Dean was picked for and deserves his latest honor: Won 30 and lost only 7 games in the National League race; won 2 World Series games; led the National League in strikeouts (198) for the third successive year; batted for .246, and defeated the New York Giants (the Cardinals' most serious contenders for the 1934 pennant) six times. No wonder the committee regarded him as most valuable to his team.

From Dazzy to Dizzy in 11 Years

This is the eleventh year that the most valuable player in the National League has been picked. From 1924 to 1929, inclusive, the selecting was done by the league authorities; but since then the Baseball Writers' Association of America has done the picking. This is the third time that a pitcher has been honored, the other two being Dazzy Vance of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1924 and Carl O. Hubbell of the New York Giants last year, which would seem to indicate that a pitcher must have exceptional merit to win the award. With Dazzy winning the first honor and Dizzy the latest, it might be appropriate for Dean's brother, Paul, to win the honor next year, as he is known as Daffy.

St. Louis Is Leading the Clubs

It is interesting to note that the St. Louis Cardinals have had five players who have taken the honor in the 11 years of its existence, and there is only one other club, Chicago, that has had more than one of its players picked. It is also interesting to note that seven of the 11 years the team that has been in the World Series has been voted the most valuable player. By this it may be said that the most valuable player in the league has undoubtedly played a considerable part in putting his club in a World Series.

* * *

Still Talking Eastern Football Conference

There is still considerable talk going around the East about the formation of an Eastern Intercollegiate Football League, with the present members of the eastern intercollegiate basketball and baseball leagues making up seven-eighths of the membership. The one college which is being mentioned as the addition to Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Dartmouth is Brown. As a follower of football, I believe that such an organization might be a force for good in intercollegiate football in more ways than one; but I believe that it will be a long while before those eight colleges are bound in any closer football tie than is the case at the present time. As a rule, eight games are all that these colleges play during a season, and, if each met the other once, it would leave only one game in which each could meet an outside eleven. By not meeting each other each year, it would be possible, as in the other conferences, to play more games with outside opponents. When one studies the 1934 schedule of the eight teams, it shows that most of them are confining a good share of their games to each other. As a matter of fact, Yale is playing six of the eight—Harvard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Princeton and Columbia four each, and Pennsylvania and Brown three each. If Brown and Pennsylvania were to meet, it would leave all of the teams playing at least four of the others, which would be as representative a showing as is to be found in some of the conferences. In fact, this year's schedules are so representative that no doubt some are saying that there is no need of a hard and fast league being formed.

Football League Not Yet Feasible Says Farmer, Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—The formation of an eastern intercollegiate football league is not feasible at this time, Malcolm Farmer, chairman of the Yale Board of Athletic Control, said yesterday, chiefly because of its many complications.

Farmer's statement came four days after such a league had been advocated publicly by Thomas S. Gates, president of University of Pennsylvania, in an article in the official program of the Yale-Pennsylvania game.

Farmer's Statement

The athletic chairman's statement follows:

"The formation of an eastern collegiate football league has been suggested and discussed for the past two years. The organization of such a conference in my opinion is not feasible at this time because of its many complications and the necessity of incorporating regulations to govern the members, infractions of which are well nigh impossible to control.

"The basis of such a league would have to be the limitation of membership to universities having approximately the same enrollment of undergraduates; maintaining the same qualifications and standards as the scholarship grants; similarity in the control of the opportunities offered self-supporting students; the same faculty rulings as to scholastic eligibility for participation in athletics; the same rulings governing the abolition of recruiting and proselyting of players.

"Contests between teams and members should be on a 'home-and-home' rotation, requiring additional trips away, which from an academic standpoint would be undesirable."

Farmer went on to say that such a league would require administration and that this in turn would mean more complications.

"The administration of a league would require officers such as president, a secretary-treasurer and a paid commissioner; the payment of dues for its support; meetings and other complications including the extreme difficulty of arranging schedules which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Other Leagues

"These are some of the problems which are inherent in the formation of a football league.

"There are eastern intercollegiate leagues in baseball, golf, basketball, soccer and swimming, which have on the whole been well run and have increased the interest of the undergraduates in these sports.

"Membership in the swimming league is available under the rules to those colleges who enter teams in both swimming and water polo. This rule keeps out one or two good members because they do not have water polo teams, believing the sport undesirable."

Continuing, Farmer said:

"An eastern intercollegiate track meet has just been organized which will be very similar to a league in track. This may eventually interfere with the dual meets which we now enjoy with some of our friendly rivals.

"All things considered, I do not believe the time has yet arrived when we are ready for an eastern intercollegiate league in football."

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 18—Two members of the New York Rangers, Earl Seibert and Ott Heller, both of Kitchener, have returned unsigned contracts to the club. Seibert has returned two of them and says he will not leave for Winnipeg where the Rangers are training until his salary differences with Manager Lester Patrick are settled. Heller will leave for Winnipeg tomorrow.

QUEBEC—The vanguard of the Boston Bruins have arrived in camp. Johnny Gagnon, Robbie Blake, Cully Dahlstrom, Joe Bretto and Cliff Purpur were comfortably settled in their living quarters awaiting the arrival today of Frank Patrick, the Bruins' new manager, and the rest of the squad.

OTTAWA—The newly organized St. Louis National Hockey League club will be known as the "Eagles," President Redmond Quain announces. The team, entering the league through the transfer of the Ottawa franchise, will be garbed in white jerseys with trimming and name in blue while a red eagle will be worn on the chest. Manager Eddie Gerard plans to cut down his squad to 30 tomorrow.

OTTAWA—Alex Connell, former Ottawa goalie, will join the Montreal Maroons Saturday when they pass through Ottawa en route to their training base at Winnipeg. The Maroons finally arranged to obtain for Connell the necessary leave of absence from the Ottawa fire department.

WINDSOR, Ont.—The Windsor Bulldogs have not yet decided whether their National League tieup will be with the Montreal Maroons or the New York Rangers. The International League team's dealings with the Maroons last season were anything but satisfactory, Manager John Chick says. "Lester Patrick is ready and willing to cooperate with the Bulldogs in the way of player material," Chick said. "Consequently we are not rushing into any deal with the Maroons."

TORONTO — The wide-open style of hockey hitherto displayed by Toronto's Maple Leafs on their road trips may be abandoned this season, Conn Smythe, managing director, says. Smythe said he expected the Leafs to be much stronger defensively this season and that if, while the Leafs were on the road, the home teams played defensive hockey, Toronto would do likewise.

LONDON, Ont.—The London Tecumsehs of the International League will operate a training school for amateur stars along the lines of the one that Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers is conducting these days at Winnipeg, John A. Anderson, club president, announced the plan last night. It will be the first attempted by a minor league team. Any player who secures the necessary permission from amateur authorities will be welcomed at the school.

National Pro Football Standing

Western Division

Club—	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	5	0	0	1.000
Detroit	5	0	0	1.000
Green Bay	3	0	2	.600
Chicago Cardinals	2	0	2	.500
Cincinnati	0	0	5	.000

Eastern Division

New York	3	0	2	.600
Boston	2	0	3	.400
Brooklyn	1	0	2	.333
Pittsburgh	2	0	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	0	3	.250

Detroit Still Unbeaten

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—Ripping their opponents line to shreds in a brilliant last-half scoring burst, the powerful Detroit Lions last night defeated the Boston Redskins, 24 to 0, to win their fifth straight National Professional League victory by a shutout score. About 12,000 saw the game. Recognized as a great defensive club, the Lions unleashed a brilliant running attack which turned the game into the rout in two final periods. Leading at the half by virtue of "Dutch" Clark's 38-yard drop-kick in the second quarter, the Lions opened up in the third quarter. In nine plays they drove from their own four-yard line to a touchdown, and within a few minutes scored another after a march which started with a 30-yard pass, Clark to Ebbing, which put the ball on the Redskins 25-yard marker. In the final period Ernie Caddel raced 15 yards around his left end to put the ball on the Boston 4-yard line, from where Presnell smashed over for the final score of the game.

Cochrane Voted Most Valuable For Second Time

Detroit Manager Named by Baseball Writers Over Gehringer

Most Valuable Player Awards
American League

1922—George Sisler, St. Louis.
1923—Babe Ruth, New York.
1924—Walter Johnson, Washington.
1925—Roger Peckinpaugh, Washington.
1926—George Burns, Cleveland.
1927—Lou Gehrig, New York.
1928—Mickey Cochrane, Philadelphia.
1929—Lew Fonseca, Cleveland.
1930—Joe Cronin, Washington.
1931—Lefty Grove, Philadelphia.
1932—Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia.
1933—Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia.
1934—Mickey Cochrane, Detroit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane, who led Detroit out of the second division to the pennant in his first season as manager of the Detroit Tigers, today was named the most valuable player in the American League for the second time since 1928.

The 31-year-old Detroit manager won the honorary award, voted annually by an eight-man committee representing the Baseball Writers' Association of America, after an unusually spirited duel of ballots with his star second baseman, Charley Gehringer. Cochrane polled 67 out of a possible maximum of 80 votes to 65 for Gehringer. Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, star Yankee pitcher, polled 60 votes; Schoolboy Rowe, ace Tiger pitcher, received 59, and Lou Gehrig, Yankee first baseman, was given 54.

Of the eight ballots cast, Cochrane was named first on six, Gehringer on one and Rowe on another, so that all eight firsts, counting 10 votes each, went to Detroit players. The fact that Cochrane's name did not appear on one ballot resulted in the close point total between himself and Genringer.

Nineteen players, including stars on every club except the down-fallen Senators, received votes. Jimmie Foxx, home-run slugger of the Athletics and winner of the award last year, was tenth with only 11 votes. For the first time since the award was made an annual honor in 1922, Babe Ruth's name was missing, even on the honorable mention list of 19 names.

The baseball writers' committee, which named the players, consisted of John Malaney, Boston Post; Wayne K. Otto, Chicago Herald-Examiner; Stuart Bell, Cleveland Press; Bud Shaver, Detroit Times; James Dawson, New York Times; Ivan Peterman, Philadelphia Bulletin; James Gould, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and John Keller, Washington Star. H. G. Salsinger, sports editor of the Detroit News, was the non-voting chairman.

New Ground for 1934 Intervarsity Soccer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There will be a change of ground this year for the annual Oxford-Cambridge Association Football match. The rival Blues will meet at The Arsenal Stadium, here, Dec 12, in the fifty-seventh game of a series dating back to 1874. Since the first clash, the venue has been changed only three times. From 1874 to 1887 Kennington Oval was the field of battle and then the scene was shifted to Queen's Club, where the matches were played until 1920. Since that date the Chelsea Club's ground at Stamford Bridge has been used excepting in 1922 and 1923 when the match took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

The Arsenal Stadium, headquarters of the celebrated Arsenal Club, is the last word in soccer grounds. In its vast stands the handful of spectators who attend the intervarsity match will be quite difficult to find. The Rugby football match is the intervarsity game which pulls the public these days. Sixty thousand spectators make their way to Twickenham for the event but the soccer battle on the following day attracts only a couple of thousand.

In the intervarsity series to date Oxford has been victorious on 25 occasions, Cambridge on 23, and eight contests have ended with honors easy. A line on the rivals' comparative form this year will be provided by their matches against the Corinthians. This club, the most famous amateur soccer organization in the world, has again arranged to play its home matches on the old cup-final ground at the Crystal Palace. The Corinthians, recruited mainly from past and present university players, have reëntered for the Football Association Cup tournament in which they did not participate last season.

Harridge Advocates Barnstorming Ban

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 18

AN absolute ban on all barnstorming by major league baseball players was advocated yesterday by President William Harridge of the American League. President Harridge said action undoubtedly would be taken on the subject at the annual winter meeting.

Citing a series of recent mishaps — Jimmie Foxx's injury that may ruin his career; the unpleasantness at Milwaukee when irate fans stormed the box office demanding their money back because the Dean brothers failed to pitch as many innings as advertised, and the condition of Paul Dean's arm that may affect his pitching next year—President Harridge said the only thing to do was to prohibit barnstorming altogether.

Busy Season At Squash Racquets Seen in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — At Thames House Squash Rackets Club, the biggest squash club in the world, there are signs unmistakable of a very busy season in the winter of 1934-35. In the summer a member who wanted to play just rolled up and had the pick of the courts; but now it is very definitely a matter of advanced booking. From which you may infer, and rightly so, that squash has become "the" game for city workers. It fills the bill so exactly. Inside an hour you can change, play, lose four pounds in weight, take a hot bath and a cold shower, and dress again. Which is all very convenient.

Demands Met

The Thames House Club is now on the threshold of its second season. It started with five courts, but the inrush of members was so great that 10 more courts and a swimming pool are now under construction. And there is no doubt whatever that, even with this great extension of facilities, the courts will be chock-a-block between 4:30 and 7 o'clock in the evening. That is the period when members take in a game of squash on their way home from the office.

Squash like most ball games, is what you and your opponent make it. To get really going, so that the scales can testify to the output of energy, it is essential to have an opponent of one's own strength or above it. Here is a concrete example. The other day the writer played against Eric Forbes-Boyd, the playwright, who won at 9—7, 9—7, 9—6. Before the writer went into court he weighed 186 pounds. When he came off he weighed 182. Things like that do not happen after 80 minutes of hard Rugger!

Of course the king-pins of the game do not leap about with such reckless abandon as we lesser mortals do. They resist the temptation to slam the ball as hard as possible, for the sheer muscular pleasure of the act, and they do very cunning tricks, with shots off the side walls, gentle "drops" just above the tin, and deceptive "floaters" that trickle down the back wall. It takes players of their own caliber to make them lose four pounds.

Handicappers Handicapped

Arranging satisfactory handicaps at squash is a terribly difficult business. The reason is that the scoring is always done by the server. If you are not the server and you win a point, then you become the server. After that you can lose your service. In other words, the inferior player, having lost the service, must win two consecutive points before scoring. And, in practice, the superior player is always likely to win a long string of points when he is serving. The best method of leveling up matters is for the weaker player to be given extra services as well as a start, and for the stronger to be deprived of the service automatically every time he has scored two consecutive points. And yet even that does not necessarily do the trick, as is proved by the fact the writer can now give six points, two hands and a beating to the gentleman who introduced him to the game a year ago. There is not that difference in actual play, yet the scoring makes it seem so.

Orioles Purchase Two

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18 (AP)—Sale of Vince Barton, veteran outfielder, and Sol Mishkin, first baseman, to the Baltimore Orioles was announced yesterday by the Newark International League baseball club. The purchase price was not revealed.

College Cross-Country

West Point 15, Columbia 40.

Pacific Coast Conference

California		**Stanford**	
54-Calif. Aggies.	0	48-San Jose	0
33-Nevada	0	7-Santa Clara	7
0-St. Mary's	7	17-Oregon State	0
7-Pacific	6	20-Northwestern	0
94	13	92	7
Montana		**U. C. L. A.**	
0-Wash. State	27	14-San Diego T.	0
0-U. C. L. A.	16	20-Pomona	0
		3-Oregon	26
		16-Montana	0
0	43	83	26
Washington		**Idaho**	
12-Idaho	0	0-Washington	13
16-Oregon	6	20-Gonzaga	24
29	6	20	37
Oregon		**Wash. State**	
13-Gonzaga	0	27-Montana	0
26-U. C. L. A.	3	19-So. California	0
6-Washington	16	6-Gonzaga	13
45	19	52	13
Oregon State		**So. California**	
13-Willamette	0	20-Occidental	0
19-Pacific	0	40-Whittier	14
0-San Francisco	10	6-Pacific	0
0-Stanford	17	8-Wash. State	19
39-Columbia U.	12	6-Pittsburgh	20
71	39	72	53

Leaders in the Boston Park Department Football Leagues standings are as follows: Fenway A. C., Eastern Conference; New England Rangers, Northern Conference; Norcross, Western Conference; Chippewas and Armstrong (tied), Varsity No. 1; Roslindale, Varsity No. 2 and Hull Knights, Varsity No. 3. Twenty-three games are scheduled for these leagues on Sunday at the various playgrounds.

* * *

Games are also scheduled for this Saturday and Sunday in the Boston Park Department District Football Leagues. Eighty-five contests will be played in the following districts: Hyde Park and Readville, Charlestown and Central Boston, Roxbury, East Boston, Allston-Brighton, Mattapan, South Boston, Dorchester, and West Roxbury, Roslindale and Jamaica Plain.

* * *

Those Park Department games coupled with high school and college contests give Greater Boston fans just about all the football they can take care of.

* * *

Boston University's track and field team will join the Eastern Intercollegiate Track Association, according to an announcement coming from the office of Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics at B. U. The association will hold its first meeting in Worcester next spring, sponsored by Worcester Tech. Other members of the E. I. T. A. are Norwich, Vermont, Middlebury, Rhode Island State, Massachusetts State, Tufts, Northeastern, Trinity and Colby.

* * *

Louise Hedlund, daughter of Track Coach Oscar Hedlund of M. I. T., has won the Watertown High School tennis championship for the third straight year. She won the 1934 final from Marie Kelley, 6—0, 6—3.

* * *

Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Massachusetts junior tennis champion, has entered Vassar College.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD'S cross-country, soccer and junior varsity football teams meet opponents in Boston tomorrow afternoon. The jayvee footballers open their season against the Holy Cross freshman team at 2:45 p. m. at Soldiers Field. The Holy Cross freshmen have defeated Providence College freshmen, 13 to 12, and tied with St. John's Prep, 0 to 0. The soccer team plays Amherst on the field behind the business school at 2:45 p. m. Harvard soccer men have beaten Tufts 3 to 1 and Brown 2 to 0, and Amherst has taken Connecticut State 2 to 0 and Clark University 5 to 1. The freshmen and varsity harriers meet University of New Hampshire's freshmen and varsity teams. The first-year men start at 3:30 p. m. and the varsity will follow. The yearlings will race over a course of about 2.8 miles. The varsity runners will cover about 5.4 miles. Both races are scheduled to start near the horse track on the Stadium side of the river and finish just beyond the boathouse, also on the Stadium side of the river.

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A Glimpse of the Costa Brava

ALL along the Costa Brava, where the Mediterranean is bluest, the sons and daughters of Catalonia dance with periodical regularity their beloved Sardana. If anything can be expressive of the life of the people, it is the staid, methodical Sardana and its stentorian music.

We are accustomed to think of Spaniards as vivacious, boisterous with the joy of life, quick to act on the spur of the moment. In such a picture, it is the guitar and especially the castanet which find their proper place. In Andalusian dances, considered typical of Spain, the castanets, the stamping of feet and hand-clapping frequently drown the subdued notes of the guitar. It is the individual glorifying his own activities.

Catalonia, on the other hand, Spain's region of music lovers, offers a dance into which the collective spirit has deeply permeated. Before the Sardana steps begin, a few couples stand and listen to the music. It is binarian (2-4 time) and they count the bars. When they clasp hands, they beat the time with them, stepping first right and then left. Then others join in merely by touching the hands of the dancers who separate and clasp again. So intent are they on their counting the bars that they glance neither to right nor to left. Soon a circle of some twenty couples, all clasping hands, is formed, irrespective of class or costume.

The climax of the Sardana lies in the finish. When the finish is well timed and fits in with the music, with everybody in the ring in the right position, the dancers relax and clap their hands. They applaud their own feat of accuracy.

* * *

CRITICS OF THE CATALAN PEOPLE—and there are many in more easy-going Spain—point out that even the dances of that independent region are a form of arithmetic. The Castilian would have you believe that the nature of the Catalan is inherently "calculating." Judging from the history of Catalonia, there may be reasons in favor of this view.

For well over a hundred years, Catalonia was the greatest trading nation in the world. She had powerful trade representatives in London as far back as 1300. She was the first to establish a consular service. Whereas England, in 1486, appointed consuls to represent trade interests abroad, the Catalans had established a consular system a century and a half previously and their mercantile code, "The Consulate of the Sea," was universally adopted.

Barcelona was then the emporium of the Mediterranean through which passed the wealth of the East. When the Crusaders tapped new markets, silks, spices, carpets and other merchandise were brought to Barcelona and transshipped to England. Cloths and soaps from Spain were loaded here for other countries. In the middle of the fifteenth century, Barcelona reached the zenith of its prosperity, and old documents reveal the cautious and calculating spirit with which Catalan merchants did their business. Even in those days, when they brought goods from abroad, they insisted that, until they were unloaded at Barcelona, they must travel at seller's risk—a precaution not surprising in view of the number of English pirates preying on overseas traffic.

* * *

WITH THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, the Mediterranean lost its preëminence in trade. Queen Isabel left a will, forbidding Barcelona to deal direct with America, and Cadiz and Seville were given the monopoly of trade with the new continent. Barcelona, no longer the great emporium, has since been fighting tooth and nail for her existence.

Evidence of a much earlier emporium—Ampurias—exists in the ruins of a town bearing this name not far from Palamos. The privileged position of this region is revealed in the remains of three civilizations, Iberian, Greek and Roman, partly excavated. Yet such are the vagaries of progress that the most striking evidence of modern activities, apart from the coming and going of tourists, is a notice repeated all around the Ampurias ruins forbidding cows and goats to trespass on the barren fields, and adding a stern prohibition to "hunt snails," apparently reserved for culinary purposes. Apart from the tumble-down stonework of Ampurias, this is all that remains of once mighty human endeavor.

Visitors to Ampurias come away with a feeling of disappointment, except for the natural beauty of its surroundings on the coast. En route to the ruins, tourists lose their way because, whereas signposts are up, they have here and there lost their lettering. Some interesting objects are exhibited in a small museum but, as the descriptions are only in Catalan, most readers remain unenlightened as to their nature.

EVEN TO SPANIARDS, Catalan is a difficult language to understand. It is unmusical to their ears. For the last twenty years or so, the Academy of the Catalan Tongue has gone out of its way to eliminate Castilian words in order to give preference to French. New rules have created so many exceptions that schoolmasters are at their wits' ends to know how to transmit them to the children. There is a movement on foot to cry a halt to reforms, but not to the use of the regional tongue. Of this, the natives are extraordinarily proud, to the point of refusing to speak Spanish even when they know it.

The "northern" matter-of-fact tendency of the Catalan, especially up-country, is sufficiently marked to make the racial differences with Castile and the rest of Spain stand out in clear relief. One sees this in the observance of minor customs, apparently unimportant, yet in their effect on social intercourse often of irritating significance to the southerner. The Spaniard considers certain little ceremonies as oil to the machinery of living. Take the Castile peasant, for instance; he will never fail to greet a passer-by on a lonely road. He will offer food to a passing stranger, even though he knows the other is aware he is not expected to accept. Not so the Catalan. He is far too straightforward, looking to the essence rather than to the form.

The very manner of saluting denotes a difference, accentuated since the Republic further fomented the spirit of independence. Instead of inclining his head to an acquaintance, he salutes him by a backward throw of the head, with an air of challenge. Equality for all men is the ideal by which Catalans would live and let live.

* * *

THE NAME COSTA BRAVA—or Wild Coast—does not convey all the wonderful beauty the coast offers. The word Brava is a corruption of Blava, Catalan for *Blue*, and it seems unfair to call it anything else; for the depth and degrees of color, borrowed from the blue sky by the tideless sea, remain forever among the memories of the Costa Blava's delights.

Down to the very shore, the generous soil may be seen offering its gifts. Vast tracts of vineyards with blue and green grapes, fig trees, enormous marrows and every kind of other vegetable show the industry of the Catalan farmer. In his love of color, he hangs huge strings of maize corn from his trees and across the balconies of his house. There is nothing more colorful than an Ampurdian farmyard, with a stack of a hundred giant pumpkins splashed with every color in the world, in a setting of cork trees bared of their skin down to their deep brown trunks.

Though the world's cork industry has its main center here—two thousand workmen are employed by an American company at Palamos—the traveler may go back half a century by riding to Gerona, the capital of the Province, in a toy, "Puffing Billy," a distance of twenty miles in two and one-half hours. This tiny train has been running ceaselessly for fifty-six years. Sometimes passengers have to get out and help it along by pushing it uphill. But, as it still goes well down hill, the authorities do not allow competition by motorbus along its route. None has yet dared to challenge their arithmetic.

R. A. C.

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Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTMARTRE: *by Vincent Van Gogh*

VAN GOGH, a tragic figure in art, is known to us generally by his canvases heavily loaded with dazzling colors, unbelievably brilliant. His subjects are often bizarre, and even an ordinary landscape under his brush seems to take on qualities almost grotesque. Color was his great preoccupation, and generally it was color of a burning intensity. He thirsted for color effects and found his only solace in dragging heavily-charged brushes of bright hues across his canvases. In spite, however, of his great limitations, there was a real sense of organization in all his work, and any open-minded person is able to grasp his meaning.

Since it never appeared incidental to him, color assumed an importance which, to the layman, was out of all proportion to general effects of form and actuality, and this tendency to stress color at all costs increased toward the end of his life. A Dutchman, working in France and associating constantly with French painters, it is hard to confine him within the walls of any particular school. He is always Vincent Van Gogh, the individual.

One cannot think of this picture as a brilliant piece of color, and in fact it is as quiet and gray as the illustration would indicate—an exception to most of his work. It represents the corner of a high bluff in Montmartre, that corner of Paris which, during Van Gogh's lifetime, was the haunt of painters, poets and Bohemians, the scene of strenuous endeavor and tawdry excitement. Here, however, all is quiet and peace. A few summarily indicated figures are looking off over the great city, which swims in cloudlike haze at their feet. There is something of a feeling of melancholy about it, as if Vincent were impressed with its tragic possibilities rather than its tinsel gayeties.

Out of a fence, some crazy lamp-posts, the daytime wreckage of a sidewalk café, a scaffolding and a few people, all simple forms, and simply represented, the artist has created a powerful unified effect which deals only with the essentials and is entirely free of pretty trickery.

"Montmartre" is in the Birch-Bartlett Collection of the Art Institute of Chicago, and is on view in the Century of Progress Art Exhibition.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Gleaning

FROM time immemorial the poorer people had a right to glean in the harvest-fields after the farmer had carried his sheaves, and by this means many families managed to keep themselves in bread throughout the winter. The custom survives in a very few parts of the country; ten or fifteen years ago it was much more common, but from several causes it is quickly becoming extinct.

After the field was raked one of the church bells was rung, at about eight in the morning and again at six in the evening, as a signal to the gleaners that they might be in the fields between those hours; and the women and children were up early and would wait by the gate till the bell was rung. In 1910 the gleaning bell was still rung in twenty or thirty parishes in Essex; in 1931, though there is still a little gleaning in several parishes, this custom survives only at Farnham in Essex. A man was chosen to ring the bell and his name posted on the church door; each family of gleaners paid him a fee of twopence or sixpence for his services.

A stook or thrave of corn, called the "guard-sheaf," was left near the gate until the farmer was ready to admit the gleaners; when it was removed they might enter and begin work. In Norfolk, three sheaves, set up together and known as the "policeman," answered the same purpose; in Lincolnshire there was a contrary custom of setting a white flag in the stubble as a signal that the gleaners might enter. People who were known to be honest and respectable had sometimes, by favour of the farmer, the privilege of gleaning between the thraves: much as Ruth had in the fields of Boaz.—T. HENNELL, in "Change in the Farm." (London: Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan.)

Hopi Basket Maker

You shame my chatter with your quiet speaking,
The long, hushed interval before each word.
And through your syllables a peace seems creeping
Kindred to desert stars, the wind, a bird.
Your frugal answer yields me all I ask.
And yields no more. Thus is the desert way.
Only your fingers at their simple task
Weave well your utterance day by silent day.

Symboled in beauty, he who learns may read
Basket and plaque slow circling in your hand.
Vision and dreaming fashioned to your need
In outlines all the ancients understand—
A language older than the very plain
That speaks in dawn and sunset—falling rain.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

On the Map

THE male of the species seems to have a weakness for collecting things at some time during his life. I remember seeing, at about the age of five, a snake made out of the unsurrendered halves of return railroad tickets. They were threaded on a string; but how this particular collection was amassed has always puzzled me.

As for me, I collected maps. I didn't do it for very long and I confined myself to the modern Ordnance Survey (scale, one inch to the mile); but I continued till I had covered the whole territory between Essex and Gloucestershire and the Channel.

In this way I provided myself with, as it were, southern England on a bookshelf. If I want a holiday nowadays and cannot afford the time, I take down one of my maps. I unfold it, this exciting parchment, whereon the woods are always a most verdant green and the rivers and the lakes of gayest blue. There go the red and orange roads and there wriggle the pink contours of the hills.

I bend over this inspiring countryside in miniature as a giant might brood over his domain, leaning on his staff. But I have more than seven-league boots. In the flick of an eyelid I can cross a country or bestride an estuary. Again, if you do not like the giant simile, I will say the map reader is like a hawk, hovering above a vast landscape, seeking some trifle of fancy upon which to stoop.

If I have decided upon an hour or so with my maps, I may spend some time questing to and fro, noting the lie of the land, revisiting old friends and old paths and then I shall probably fall to making projects, a favorite play of mine.

* * *

It is while engaged like this that I formed my project of going, one day, from Great Bealings to Little Trodgers.

I came across the two names, which I should probably never have known otherwise, while poring over some maps; and the finding of one was sufficiently close to the finding of the other to suggest a kind of poetic, though no topographic, connection. Great Bealings is in Suffolk and Little Trodgers in Sussex and thus they are in different worlds, separated by much! And, if you do not understand this, you do not understand England.

But movement from world to world suggests progress and there was a sort of happy suggestion about leaving what, seemingly, must be the tumult and the heavy affairs of Great Bealings for the rest and quietness of Little Trodgers. I have never yet visited either place, and perhaps I never shall; still, it was fun.

Then, again, there are names scattered about the map of England like fairy plums in a Hans Andersen pudding, so fully flavored they are. What about Heaton Punchardon and Nether Wallop, Mapowder and Toller Porcorum? Is there not a rare taste to such words? In such "mouthfuls of quaint and sounding syllables?"

The hunt for such names, and then the business of finding them again, is almost endless. Moreover, when you have your elbows on one of these parti-colored maps, you can build the houses and arrange the trees, the actual look of the place, exactly to your liking. Note also this, that by how much (to you) the country means more than so many cubic yards of earth, water and plant fiber, by so much will your maps mean more and more.

* * *

The only snag about all this is that people get enthusiastic, borrow my maps—and forget to bring them back.

A. I.

ДОБРОПОРЯДОЧНОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ДЕЛОВОМ мире всеми признается тот факт, что добропорядочность есть главный актив; или самая важная ценность любого дела или предприятия. Действительно, добропорядочность и есть главная основа всякого успешного предприятия незначительного или крупного. Между тем с добропорядочностью нельзя обращаться, как с какими нибудь товарами и она не имеет никакой видимой материальной формы. Торговое дело или какая нибудь фирма могут иметь миллионы долларов в банках, склады переполненные товарами, пространные земельные владения или большие заводы или здания, т.е. все, что можно видеть глазами. Но все это вместе взятое, иногда, стоит относительно очень мало по сравнению с репутацией добропорядочности. Обыкновенно добропорядочность не принимается во внимание в отчетах или в бухгалтерских книгах, но, когда фирма продается, то репутация добропорядочности получает осязаемое и самое существенное значение. Бывает иногда и так, что добропорядочность является почти единственным фактором, принимаемым в соображение при продаже предприятия.

Что—же за этим скрывается? В силу чего добропорядочность так высоко расценивается? Один из терминов определяющих слово добропорядочность есть—доброжелательство. Если это так, то куда направлено это доброжелательство? Не к товарам—же? Некоторые фирмы вовсе не торгуют товарами, а несколько фирм торгуют иногда одними и теми—же товарами. Не есть—ли это вернее то доброжелательство, которое соединяется с честностью, добросовестностью, вежливым обращением, услужливостью, благонадежностью и доверием? Вот настоящий фундамент добропорядочности. И мы узнаем, что в освещении Христианской Науки все это—духовные качества. А так как духовные качества приходят к нам только от Бога то не трудно понять почему добропорядочность рассматривается, как самая большая ценность, являющаяся главным активом предприятия. Обладающее этими качествами предприятие всегда окажется в надлежащее время успешным. Качества эти не допускают никаких противоположных, отрицательных качеств, как например: нечестность, эгоизм, жадность и тому подобное. Если открыть им доступ в предприятие, последнее будет заведомо обречено на неудачу. Нередко приходилось выследить эти отрицательные мысли и увидеть, что они—то и были причиной неуспеха.

Доброжелательство применимо не только в одних делах. Уже по своему характеру оно не допускает никаких ограничений. И нельзя его замкнуть в каких нибудь пределах, ибо оно есть дар Божий. Доброжелательство есть на самом деле то-же, что Божье благоволение. Творенье Божье духовно, поэтому Бог желает блага всем своим идеям, и прошлом, настоящем и будущем—всегда! Но доброжелательство это должны отражать и проявлять отдельные личности, общества и народы ради полного осуществления человеческого братства. Слишком часто делаются попытки подавить эту добропорядочность, или доброжелательство, личной или гражданской тиранией высокомерия, эгоизма и самодовольства. Наделенная Божьей силой добропорядочность всегда торжествует над злом.

Для того, чтобы вполне оценить значение добропорядочности и научиться применять ее в ежедневной жизни мы должны прежде всего узнать правду о ней. На стр. 465 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки Mary Baker Eddy выдвигает вопросы и ответы о Боге. В ответ на один вопрос она, между прочим, говорит: "Характеристические признаки Бога суть справедливость, милосердие, мудрость, доброта и так далее." Все это—свойства Божьего благоволения. Библия говорит, что человек создан по образу и подобию Бога. Поэтому человек не отделим от Бога, и, вследствие этого, естественно отражает и проявляет Божье благоволение.

В книге текста Христианской Науки мы читаем еще (стр. 202): "Научное единство существующее между Богом и человеком должно быть выработано на практике жизни и Божья воля должна осуществиться во всем мире." Духовное восприятие возносит мысль человека пока сознательно не зазвучит ангельский напев: "Слава в вышних Богу, и на земле мир, в человеках благоволение." Таким образом станет вполне понятно, почему добропорядочность приносит благословения. Страх и хаос исчезнут, установится братство людей, и не будет больше слышно не только о войнах, но и об угрозах войны.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Good Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS an accepted fact in the business world that the chief asset, or that which has the greatest value in any business or enterprise, is good will. Indeed, the very basis of any successful business, small or large, is good will. Yet, it is something that cannot be handled as a commodity, nor has it any physical aspect. A business or firm may have millions of dollars in banks, warehouses filled with merchandise, acres of land, and great factories and buildings, all of which may be discernible physically; but their aggregate value is something comparatively small when placed alongside the good will of the business. Usually this good will is not considered in the accounts or on the books, until a business is to be sold, at which time it becomes tangible and vital. In fact, there may be times when good will is almost the sole consideration in the sale of a business.

Now, what is behind it, or what is it that makes it so valuable? One of the definitions of good will is "kindly feeling." This being so, to what is the kindly feeling directed? The merchandise purchased? No. Some businesses do not deal in merchandise, and several firms may be handling the same kind of merchandise. Is it not, rather, the kindly feeling associated with honesty, fair dealing, courteous treatment, good service, confidence, and trust? Here we have the true basis of good will. And in the light of Christian Science we find that these are all spiritual qualities. And as spiritual qualities come only from God, we can readily understand why good will is regarded as having the highest value and becomes the chief asset. Any business expressing these qualities must in due course manifest success. These qualities do not admit any opposite negative elements, such as dishonesty, selfishness, greed, and so forth, which, if permitted to enter into any business enterprise at the outset doom it to failure. Indeed, failures can frequently be traced to such negative thoughts.

Good will is not limited to the application of business only. Its very nature precludes any limitation. Nor can good will be circumscribed, for it is God-given. In fact, it can be literally translated as expressive of "God's will." And because God's creation is spiritual, God's will to all of His ideas always has been, is now, and always will be good. This good will must be reflected and expressed by individuals, communities, and nations, in order that there may be a full realization of the brotherhood of man. Too often is the attempt made to submerge this good will or kindly feeling by the tyrants of individual and civic pride, selfishness and conceit. But, being endowed with the power of God, good will triumphs over all evil.

In order that we may appraise good will at its true value and understand how to apply it in daily contacts, we must first learn the truth regarding it. On page 465 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sets forth questions and answers concerning God. In the answer to one question she says in part, "The attributes of God are justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on." All these are qualities of God's good will. The Bible tells us that man was made in the image and likeness of God. Therefore, man is inseparable from God, and must, as a natural consequence, reflect and express God's good will.

In the Christian Science textbook we read further (p. 202) "The scientific unity which exists between God and man must be wrought out in life-practice and God's will must be universally done." Spiritual perception raises human thought until it can sing, with understanding, the angelic song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Thus will the blessedness of good will be brought home, fear and chaos disappear, the true brotherhood of man be established, and war, or even the threat of war, be heard no more.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.)

The Way of Flowers

THE study of the proper treatment of flowers is peculiar to the Japanese people; outside the country it cannot be maintained that there is any particular way of handling them, for no serious attention has ever been given to the subject, the nations of the West having been busy with other affairs.

And though this art is called the Way of Flowers, it does not confine itself to things that blossom, or that grow in a garden. The contrary view was once well illustrated by the consternation of a missionary, on whose altar a cabbage had been quite innocently arranged by a Japanese convert, at the appearance of such a common and unclean vegetable in the holy place. Probably the view still likely to be held by many Europeans that things lacking in color are somehow not "artistic" was partly responsible for this. As Chamberlain observes in "Things Japanese" under Flowers, the verdict that the Japanese linear arrangement of plants stands immeasurably above the barbaric massing of colors that constitutes the whole of the corresponding art in the West, which he quotes from an enthusiast, "will scarcely find acceptance with those who esteem color to be nature's most glorious gift to man and the grouping of colors to be the most divine of human arts." Since this was written there are no doubt fewer of such people, and more of those who like color are probably beginning to see that the best way to appreciate it is not to "mass" it at all, but to use it very sparingly with a proper background or contrast.—From "The Art of Flower Arrangement in Japan," by A. L. DADLER. (New York: Dutton.)

Day

DIMLY beyond the riding Portsmouth hulls
the pale flush spread; and Jersey heard the sound
of hooves and herdsmen; screaming beaks of gulls
swept over Sumter; and across the ground

of Georgia from the pine-straw roads the end
of darkness crawled; Ohio doused its last
shrinking planets while along the bend
of Michigan the morning fog blew past;

and Kansas rose into the light and wheat
gleamed in the fields; and Mexico came brown
up to the wind; and over mountains beat
the silent hawks; and Oregon shook down

shadow out of the leaves; and water flung
landward the salty spray and the gold came on
flooding the westward sea until the young
continent lay throbbing in the sun.

FRANCES FROST.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Advance in Late Trading After Irregular Period

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Improve In Late Market Closing Steady

Packing Company Securities Make Good Showing in Quiet Trading

By Forrest Price

It wasn't such a tame affair after all.

The stock market started out in a lazy manner. And the tone was irregular.

Attention was directed to the usually inconspicuous issues. The standard issues were neglected.

In the late trading the market brightened up. A good sized rally occurred.

Transfers footed up to about 650,000 shares.

The metal issues, weak yesterday added to their losses today. Cerro de Pasco, Dome and U. S. Smelting lost a point to nearly 2 points. Smelting later recovered its loss.

The packing house equities attracted attention by moving forward rather briskly. It was said that the packers, anticipating higher prices for their products on account of the drought, increased their inventories at the lower prices and are now in position to make money in the event of rising prices.

The Wilson stocks were relatively active, the preferred moving up 3 points to a new high for the year. The A issue improved more than 2 points. Armour of Illinois preferred also was active and more than 3 points higher. du Pont, Western Union and Union Pacific were up.

Cuban American Sugar declined 2. There were mixed losses and gains of a point or so for some of the other inactive issues.

Small fractional changes generally prevailed in the bond department. Some corporate bonds were slightly lower and a few were just a little higher. U. S. Governments were mixed. Likewise the foreign obligations.

The grains had an early setback followed by a rally. All wheat future dropped under a dollar a bushel before rallying. Cotton improved moderately.

That the authorities at Washington and the business and financial interests of the country are in closer agreement today than at any time during the present Administration is revealed in several directions.

The most important development at the moment is the relaxing of the drastic provisions of the NRA. It has been shown that they are not all workable, and that the attempt to administer them has greatly hampered the natural flow of business.

Fact that this much has been admitted is taken as indicating not only good will on part of the Government toward business but also showing possible willingness to remove other barriers. At any rate feeling among business interests is much more cheerful. And this has had as much to do with the recent improvement in the financial markets as anything else.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Financial markets generally plodded along toward no particular destination today, and trading enthusiasm was notably lacking in most departments.

Stocks and bonds were dull and moderately irregular. Weak and firm spots made their appearance in both categories, due to individual circumstances, but there seemed to be little incentive to buy or sell in volume, and the majority of prices held to an extremely narrow groove. There was little news that might have whetted the speculative appetite.

Packing Shares Up

Shares of Wilson Co. preferred got up 3 points, and Armour of Illinois preferred advanced nearly a point, both reaching new highs for the year. Gillette and American Safety Razor issues were also a point or so higher and active. At the same time Standard Oil of New Jersey dropped a point to another new year's low. Socony Vacuum declined as did Texas Corp.

California Packing and Safeway Stores were a trifle higher. Losses of around a point or so were suffered by U. S. Smelting, Dome, McIntyre Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco.

Such stocks as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Case, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, National Distillers, Santa Fe and N. Y. Central did virtually nothing.

Softness of the metals was again attributed to the falling prices or bar silver imported for domestic industrial use. The spot metal was lowered 1⅛ cents an ounce to 53¼ cents.

Bond Movements Narrow

Bonds moved within the narrowest price range today. Fluctuations were irregular, and no definite trends were shown by any divisions of the list.

U. S. Treasury issues registered changes ranging from losses of 4-32 to gains of 6-32 of a point. Treasury 3s of 1946-48 were fairly active and showed the widest loss.

In the corporate section, price variations were almost uniformly less than half a point. Rallies had a rather soft tone, with Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s declining slightly. Many other favorite obligations were steady.

Among the industrials, Texas Corp. 5s and Goodyear 5s advanced a bit, while Chile Copper 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Youngstown Sheet and Tube 5s eased. Utilities were mixed, with American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s gaining, and Postal Telegraph 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s list was quiet.

Foreign Government obligations were mostly a bit higher, but the moving slightly lower.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 5 higher to 3 lower.

	High	Low	Last
January	78.7	78.7	86.1b
February	80.1	80.1	80.3b
March	80.8	80.8	80.8b
April	81.0	81.0	80.7b
May	81.0	81.0	80.8b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 18	Last Oct. 17
11⅛	6		Adams Express	500	7⅜	7	7¼	7¼
44 x	16	*2	Adams Millis	2800	31	31	31	31¾
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
17⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	4200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9⅜	4½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
106¼	91⅜	3*	Air Reduction	300	105⅜	104⅛	105	105
27⅞	16⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	18⅜	18½	18½	18⅜
3¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
16⅛	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
14⅞	5		Alleghany pf xw	200	7	7	7	
14⅜	5¼		Allegh pf ww XL	300	7	6¾	7	
23½	13	15b	Allegheny Steel	100	18	18	18	
160¾	115⅛	8	Allied Chem	600	132½	131	132½	131½
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	135¾	128¾	128¾	
33⅜	16¾		Allis Chalmers	2300	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13⅝
20⅜	11½		Alpha Port Cem	200	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	14
7⅜	3¼		Amal Leather	300	4	3⅞	3¾	4
42½	25¼		Am Ag Ch Del	300	43⅜	42¾	43⅜	43
25¾	11½		Am Bank Note-	100	13½	12½	12½	13½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	42⅜	42	42	
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	100	8	8	8	8¼
38	19½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	25	25	25	25¼
107⅜	90¾	4	Am Can	1700	103¾	103	103¾	103
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17
58½	32¼		Am Car & F pf	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
63⅛	46½	3	Am Chicle	500	65½	65	65	64⅜
62½	20⅜		Am Com Alcohol	1100	28½	28	28½	28⅜
3	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	1400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	13¼		Am & For Pow pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼
25	11½		Am & For Pow 6	100	13⅜	13⅛	13½	14
42¼	17⅜		Am Hide & L pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
11	4⅜		Am International	400	7	6⅝	6¾	6¾
1½	½	..	Am La France	1700	½	½	½	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	400	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	18
10¼	3½		Am Mach & Met	200	9	8	9	9½
27⅜	14½		Am2Metal	400	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15½
91	73		Am Metal 6%	100	78	75	75	
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	800	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
28½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	13
29⅜	11½	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅞
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	3200	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾
28¼	13⅜		Am Rolling Mill	1700	18⅞	18	18⅛	18⅝
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	55¼	54½	55	55¼
7⅜	2⅜		Am Seating	100	3	3	3	3¼
30	17⅜	2*	Am Shipbuilding	220	19⅜	19	19	19⅝
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	6200	37⅛	36⅜	37	37
125	100		Am Smelt & R pf	100	116	116	116	
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	400	13½	12¾	13½	13¾
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	300	32½	32	32½	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1700	60¼	59	59¾	60⅛
125¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	
128¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2400	111¾	110⅜	110¾	110½
13	3		h Am Type Fndrs	400	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4¾
28¾	7¾		h Am Type F pf	60	11	10½	11	11
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	600	16½	16	16	16¼
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
84¾	36	2½g	Am Woolen pf	100	42	42	42	
50¼	37		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
17¾	10		Anaconda oCp	1400	11¼	11	11	11⅛
26	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34¾
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	96⅜	96½	96½	96¼
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	2600	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¾
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf N	1400	67	63⅝	66⅝	63⅞
77⅜	58		Armour Ill pf	500	79	76⅜	79	5½
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
18¼	7½		Asso Dry Goods	500	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	4600	54	52¾	52¾	53⅞
54½	24½		Atl Coast Line	500	32⅛	31	31	32½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	3500	23⅜	22⅝	23	23
101¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102	102	102	
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	3600	20⅛	28¼	28¼	28¾
16⅝	7		Austin Nichols	300	12½	12	12½	12
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	700	4⅛	4	4	4

—B—

18	6½		Baldwin Loco	1100	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
64¾	27		Baldwin Loco pf	100	33⅛	33¼	33⅜	33¾
24¼	13¾		Balt & Ohio	2600	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	16
37⅜	18⅜		Balt & Ohio pf	200	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
101	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	101	101	101	101
10	5⅝		Barnsdall A	1500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
67½	58	3*	Beech-Nut Pack	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¾
13¼	8⅞	.30b	Belding Hem	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
23⅞	9¼		Bendix Aviation	1200	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅝
19½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1100	15¼	15	15¼	15
39⅝	28	1½b	Best & Co	700	34½	34¼	34½	34¾
49½	28¼		Bethlehem Steel	3300	28⅜	27⅜	28¾	28½
82	55	1¾b	Beth Steel pf	400	62	62	62	63
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	90	22½	22½	22½	22½
16¼	8		Blaw Knox	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
10¼	6⅞		Bohn Aluminum & Br	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
68⅜	44½	3	Borden	2100	54¼	53½	53½	53¾
28¼	19⅞	1.60*	Borden	1100	25⅜	25½	25½	25⅝
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1200	24¼	23⅞	24	24¼
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2400	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅞
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	700	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	39⅜
80½	56⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	59⅜	59½	59½	59¾
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	200	4¼	4	4¼	4
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	10	24	24	24	
5¾	2		Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
19⅜	10½	.40*	Burroughs Add	1500	14¼	14	14	14⅛
4¾	1½		Butterick	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
32¾	13¾		Byers	100	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	4100	38⅝	38	38	38¼
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¾	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	100	7	7	7	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15¼	15	15¼	15
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	1100	12¾	12½	12½	12⅞
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	
86¾	35		Case Thresh	4100	48⅛	46¾	47¾	48
33¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2400	28⅜	28	28	28⅛
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	2500	26½	25½	25½	26
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	130	10⅜	9¾	9¾	
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3100	38½	38	38⅛	39
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
48⅜	29½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1300	43⅛	43¼	43¼	43½
8	1⅜	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	500	2½	2½	2½	
15	4½		Chi & N'western	700	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	18
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30⅜	9¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	27½	27½	27½	27½
11⅜	3¾		Childs Company	700	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
60⅜	39¼	1*	Chrysler	12400	37	35⅞	36¼	36⅜
2⅛	⅛		City Stores	1700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	
21¾	8¾	.90b	Clark Equipment	200	16¼	16	16¼	16½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	300	13⅛	13	13	13
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	20	78	78	78	
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	
19¼	6⅞		Columbus Gas	1200	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
39	21½	1¼	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	38	36¾	36¾	38½
71⅛	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	700	69¾	68¼	68¾	68½
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	2200	28⅞	28	28½	28
50	38	2	Comm Cred A	100	47½	47½	47½	
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	105	105	105	105¼
30	20¾	4	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	28½	28½	28½	
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2400	50	48¾	49¾	49
110¼	91	6*	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	109	108½	109	
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2800	20⅜	19⅞	20	20¼
3¾	1½		Comwlth & So	3600	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2100	30¼	30	30	30
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
17½	10⅝	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1900	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅞
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	3500	28⅜	27	27¼	28¼
95	82	5	Consol Oil	2400	89	88⅞	89	88½
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	2400	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
112⅛	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	112⅛	112⅛	112⅝	
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rwy Cu pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅝	6⅛		Container A	500	9	8⅞	9	9
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
2⅜	⅞		Cont Bakings B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	
88¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1600	87⅞	87	87½	87¼
11⅜	6		Cont Dia Fibre	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	29¾	29¼	29¾	29½
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	1400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¼	.50b	Cont Oil	1900	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
51	32½	3	Corn Exchange	700	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1600	66⅜	64¼	65	65
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	800	32⅜	32⅛	32½	32¾
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	200	22¼	22	22¼	
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	39½	39½	39½	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	1600	6⅛	6¼	6½	6⅞
65	20⅞		Cuban Am S pf	230	52	49	50	53
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	48¾	48¼	48⅝	48
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	79	79	79	
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	900	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	100	14	14	14	

—D—

34½	10¼		Deere & Co	6100	20¾	20	20½	20½
10¼	4	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	14⅜	13⅝	14	14¼
73½	35		Del & Hudson	1200	41½	40¾	41	42
53⅜	16		Del Lack & W	2800	19¼	18¾	18¾	19⅛
3¾	1½		Denver & Ray A	100	2¼	2	2	2
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	25
35½	28¾	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30½	30½	30½	31
46¼	22	2*	Dome Mines	2900	42¼	40¾	41	42½
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	15¼	15	15½	16¼
28½	14¼		Douglas A	800	16	15½	15½	16¼
103⅜	80	2.60*	du Pont de Nem	3800	94⅞	83	84	93
127	115	6	du Pont deb	800	125¾	125½	125¾	125¾
30	17½	2g	Durham Hos pf	20	25	25	25	

—E—

104¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	104¾	103¾	104	103½
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	4000	25	24⅜	24½	25
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
9⅜	4½	.30b	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
9¾	3		Elec Pow & Lt	600	4	3⅞	3¾	4
18⅜	7		El Pw&Y 6% pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
21	8½		Elec Pow & L pf	200	9¾	9	9	9⅞
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	42½	42¼	42½	42¼
23½	10⅛		Engineers P S 5pf	200	18¼	16¾	16¾	16½
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24⅛	3⅜		Erie RR	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
23	9		Erie RR 2pf	100	11½	11½	11½	
27⅛	9		Evans Products	800	17⅛	17	17⅛	17¼
10½	1		Exchange Buffet	20	3½	3½	3½	

—F—

2⅜	1		Fairbanks Co	90	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¼
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	11½	11⅜	11⅜	5
11¼	4		Fed Lt & Trac	300	5	5	5	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	30	29¾	29⅝	29¾
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	400	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	14⅛
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	66½	66	66	66
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	200	11	11	11	11¼
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	22½	22⅛	22½	22⅜
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	300	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
50¾	21½	2	Freeport Texas	1000	28	27½	27¾	28

—G—

11½	5⅜		Gen Am Inv	300	7½	7½	7½	7
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1100	36½	35½	35¾	36½
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	700	16¾	15⅝	16¾	15⅞
14¾	7¼	.65b	Gen Baking	1400	8¼	8	8	8¼
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½
10¼	5		Gen Bronze	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
33	14½		Gen Cable pf	400	18½	17½	18½	
25¼	16⅞	60	Gen Electric	6000	18½	18¼	18½	18½
13¾	11⅜	60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12¾
36⅞	26	1.80	Gen Foods	2700	31½	30¾	31½	30¾
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	1000	58½	57	58½	58
115	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	112	111¾	112	112
42	24⅝	1*	Gen Motors	11000	30¼	29½	30¼	30¼
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	103	102⅝	103½	103
6⅝	3⅜		Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3½	3½	
25½	10¼	15c	Gen Print Ink	300	19½	18½	19½	18½
5¾	2⅛		Gen Pub Service	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	25	25	25	25½
19¼	10		Gen Refract ct	400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
48½	17⅞		Gen Steel Cas pf	20	22½	22½	22½	22½
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	4500	13¼	12½	13	13¼
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	400	64	63½	64	62⅝
6⅜	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	400	4½	4	4⅛	4⅛
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	600	23⅜	23½	23½	23⅜
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	100	104	104	104	104
9½	3⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	17⅛	17½	17⅜	17⅜
18	8		Goodrich	1000	9⅞	9⅜	9½	9½
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	1800	22	21½	21½	21½
11⅜	3⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	400	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
4½	1½		Graham Paige	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅜	5½		Granby	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
8¾	4		Grand Union	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
31½	21½	1	Granite City Stl	100	22	22	22	
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	300	31½	31½	31½	31½
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	7000	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
15½	8½	.80b	Great Nor Ore	200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	400	28⅝	29	29	29½
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	30	115	115	115	
59	18		Greene Cananea	10	33	33	33	

—H—

8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
52¾	25¼		Hahn D S pf	300	42¼	41½	42¼	41½
9½	3½		Hall Printing	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
6¼	1⅛		Hat Corp of Am	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼
96⅞	74	.5	Hazel Atlas	400	81	80	81	81
12⅛	5¼	.30b	Hercules Motors	100	8	8	8	
68	48½	3	Hershey Choc	400	68	66	68	
6½	2⅜		Houdaille Her B	300	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	4½
8⅜	3½		Houston Oil new	300	3	3¼	3	
87½	35½	3	Howe Sound	1500	52⅜	51¼	52	52¼
24½	6½		Hudson Motor	4300	10½	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	1000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝

—I—

38⅞	13⅝		Ill Central	1800	17½	17	17½	17½
30½	19⅜	1.60	Indus Rayon	1800	27½	27	27	27¼
73⅝	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	700	56	56	56	
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	100	38	38	38	
6⅜	3

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Emergency Expenditures Since July 1 Over Billion

Business and Industry

U. S. Emergency Spendings Since July 1, Billion

Biggest Item, $444,343,000, Is for Relief—Total Exceeds Last Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Federal emergency expenditures have surged past the billion-dollar point, with the big outflow of winter relief just ahead.

The extraordinary spending totaled $1,015,443,339 for the first 3½ months of the fiscal year, by comparison with President Roosevelt's estimate that something over $2,000,000,000 would cover the entire 12-month period.

Actually, moreover, the aggregate emergency outlays for the year to date were $1,151,715,521, from which was deducted $125,963,651 in repayments of loans by the Reconstruction Corporation and $10,308,531 in profits on securities realized by the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Relief Biggest Item

The biggest single outlay was, of course, that for relief—$444,343,789. By comparison, $340,742,149 was expended throughout the entire last fiscal year for this purpose, aside from $316,157,892 spent through the now defunct Civil Works Administration.

It is apparent, officials say, that relief expenditures must exceed those for the equivalent months of last year.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt announced that a housing program would be undertaken soon. It would be financed, in part at least, by federal loans.

As justification for the extent of the year's expenditures, Administration officials point to the fact that such outlays last year fell $2,353,000,000 below estimates. Secretary Morgenthau, himself, brought this out in the only speech he has made since taking office. The money is available for expenditure now.

Emergency outlays for the year to date compared with $336,379,935 so expended in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, in which the major agencies of the Roosevelt recovery program were just becoming operative.

All expenditures to date total $1,323,396,679, while a year ago they were $1,128,421,152. The deficit now stands at $707,033,182, as compared with $273,902,602 for the same three and a half months last year.

Public Debt Rises

Since the present fiscal year began on July 1 the public debt has increased from $27,053,141,414 to $27,200,106,462. A year ago it was $23,055,555,810. The general routine expenditures of the Government have been $812,953,339 since July 1 as compared with $792,041,217 for the same period a year previous.

Total receipts have increased, however, and stood today at $1,121,363,496 while a year ago they were $854,518,550. Virtually all categories of tax revenue were higher. Income tax receipts were $223,261,803 as compared with $169,572,140; miscellaneous internal revenue totaled $552,877,052 as against $493,989,859. Customs receipts, however, dropped from $107,900,975 to $93,125,914.

In addition to the relief outlay the major items for this fiscal year to date were $423,071,000 for public works, $116,895,000 for the emergency conservation corps, $80,846,531 for the agricultural adjustment administration and $41,032,141 for relief activities through the department of agriculture.

Government Critic

Dr. Warren M. Persons
Consulting Economist and Former Professor, Harvard University

Economist Says Government Business Ventures Failures

Dr. Warren Persons, Former Harvard Professor, Asserts Pork Barrel and Spoils System Still Effective Obstacle to Federal Undertakings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—With few exceptions state and federal business undertakings have been business failures and Government ventures planned to be self-supporting and self-liquidating have not been so. That in short, is the assertion of Dr. Warren M. Persons, consulting economist, in his latest book, "Government Experimentation in Business," released today.

Dr. Persons, former professor of economics at Harvard University, in tracing the history of governmental operations in business such as trading posts, toll roads and bridges, canals, barge lines, railroads, shipping, waterways, power developments, cement plants, coal mines, housing and finance agencies, makes the broad asertion that the "pork barrel" and the "spoils system" have been and still are effective obstacles to successful government undertakings.

"The costliness to the Government and taxpayers of the experiments of the Government in business, whether in the construction and operation of canals, railroads, reclamation projects, or other ventures, may justly be ascribed primarily to (a) political management, (b) bad planning, and (c) persistence in losing ventures," he says.

"Our form of party government is clearly not constituted to conduct business operations efficiently and profitably. . . . We cannot expect efficiency in governmental administration of business, unless a new type of public leadership develops which depends upon the efficiency of its public service, rather than upon its ability to award patronage, as the basis for its power."

The economist stresses that taxpayers defray the cost of the failure of public projects.

"In the United States," he writes, "there have been numerous losing public ventures which have gone on year after year at the expense of the taxpayers. In fact, the taxpayers themselves do not generally realize that they are paying the costs of continuing such failures. Frequently government departments have not kept reliable cost accounts and it is difficult or impossible to ascertain the exact status of current operations on a profit and loss basis."

The difficulty of comparing governmental undertakings with private is that the former are tax exempt and "frequently there is an inadequate or no interest charges for depreciation and obsolescence have not been made."

"Thus, even though the usual government accounts of government experiments in business indicate that a specific undertaking is a business success, it rarely is, in fact, self-sustaining and self-liquidating on a proper accounting basis. Taxpayers defray the concealed but real costs of government ventures."

Those state and federal projects of a non-business nature—not meant to be suif-supporting and self-liquidating from the sale of services or commodities to the public—such as education, the construction and maintenance of free highways, and the regulation of business as opposed to the operation of business, have been more efficiently conducted than those of a business nature.

In an interview yesterday, Dr. Persons said government business projects today illustrate his conclusions based on past history as set forth in his book. Asked about the St. Lawrence River development, he remarked that it will not be a self-sustaining venture as the "political opportunity for partisanship purposes are too great to be withstood."

He emphasized that the Government deals kindly with debtors who were also voters. "No matter how good its intention may be at the outset of a plan," he declared, "the Government simply will not handle the deal in the business-like fashion of a private venture."

Question of Gold Clause Is Taken To Supreme Court

U. S. Rushes Case as Bondholders Ask Payment in Gold or Equivalent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Emphasizing that billions of dollars and "perhaps even the financial stability of the National Government" are involved in the question of the validity of the act suspending gold payments, the United States sought yesterday to support this law by bringing to the Supreme Court a case now pending in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals without waiting for that court to act on it.

The case arose out of the gold clause in bonds issued by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which is now in the hands of receivers. Some of the holders are demanding payment in gold or its equivalent in currency.

Matter Is Serious

The Government emphasized that the matter was a serious one, since, should the gold clause be sustained, debtors would have to pay $1.69 in present lawful money for each $1 borrowed. This would arise from the fact that every dollar at present is backed by only 59.06 per cent as much gold as before the devaluation.

Of added significance in the present case is the fact that the Reconstruction Corporation advanced $23,134,800 to the railroad, taking as security bonds subordinate to the gold mortgage bonds whose holders are demanding payment in gold.

Should gold payment be required, the Government is apprehensive the RFC's chances of recovering its loan would be materially decreased as would its own chances in getting from the railroad $5,000,000 claimed for unpaid taxes.

The Federal District Court at St. Louis sustained the act suspending gold payments, declaring it was impossible in fact and in law to make such payments.

Solicitor-General Biggs of the Justice Department, in his action, stated the Government in supporting the act suspending gold payments desired to have the railroad case considered by the Supreme Court when it hears oral arguments in a similar case by Norman C. Norman, holder of a Baltimore & Ohio gold bond, which the court has consented to review.

"Billions of dollars of Government securities, more than $21,000,000,000 as of March 1, 1934, now outstanding are affected by the issue," Mr. Biggs stated in his brief.

"Billions of dollars in securities of railroads, industries, states, cities, etc., are likewise affected. Great numbers of private citizens owe large sums of money evidenced by mortgages, notes and other obligations containing the so-called gold clause.

Total Equals Billions

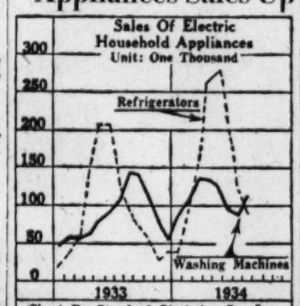
"The total of all such gold clause obligations issued and outstanding in this country is estimated by responsible persons at from $90,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000. The solvency of many citizens, industries, and local governments, perhaps even the financial stability of the National Government, may be affected by the determination of this great issue.

"Succinctly the issue is this: Are old obligations to be discharged at the rate of $1.69 for each dollar borrowed?"

Plainly the Government is apprehensive of considerable trouble unless the court holds that obligations containing the gold clause may be paid at their face amount in present lawful currency.

Mr. Biggs pointed out that there are now pending in the various federal courts approximately 12 railroad reorganization proceedings and hundreds of corporate reorganization proceedings. It would be impracticable, he said, to effect final plans of reorganization while bondholders are demanding settlement in gold or its equivalent and their right to do so remained undetermined by the Supreme Court.

Electric Household Appliances Sales Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IMPROVED business activity and increased consumer purchasing power caused a pronounced spurt in demand for household electrical appliances in the early months of this year.

Sales of electric refrigerators and washing machines made successive new monthly records, while the output of vacuum cleaners also attained an impressive volume. With the summer recession in economic activity, sales dropped off rather sharply.

Before the close of the summer, shipments in all lines had fallen below those for corresponding 1933 periods. To a considerable extent, this decline was seasonal, but a weakening of public confidence also was an important factor.

Roosevelt Aide Makes Plea For Foreign Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—In an address before the Foreign Trade Conference here last night, George N. Peek, special adviser to President Roosevelt, declared that restoration of America's foreign trade carries the chief hope of eliminating the "need" for regimentation of the country's internal affairs. He said that Americans interested in foreign trade need governmental assistance to compete with government-backed exporters of other nations.

Mr. Peek put particular emphasis on the need for removing the restrictions which now hamper trade between the United States and foreign countries. He stressed the necessity of reducing import duties, where possible, to reach a trading basis with other nations. The United States it now reaping the harvest of the inconsistent policy to which this country clung from the conclusion of the World War in 1929.

He said that:

"Our practice of lending money abroad imprudently and overgenerously permited foreigners to build up from the proceeds of these loans a large body of short-term and highly liquid investments in the United States. With the depression the threat of their overnight withdrawal and their actual withdrawal substantially contributed to the demoralization of our banking system and to the shattering of our price levels. We thus made possible our own depression by our own financial policy from 1923 to 1929.

"The discounts and commissions alone from all of this financing amounted to about $1,190,000,000 since 1914.

Mr. Peek said that international trade was not a one-way street and that it is necessary for the country to increase its imports.

"We should send abroad in manufactured form, those products we can best produce, particularly agricultural products which are the backbone of our foreign trade and of our domestic economy," he asserted.

"We should take in return those raw materials which we need and such other products, the importations of which will do the least violence to our domestic economy."

Mr. Peek was optimistic about foreign debts due the United States and believes that they will be repaid eventually but declared that delays must be expected. In the mean time, he said, it would be foolish not to increase our trade with those nations who have not paid their debts.

Offshore Sugar Growers Attack American Quotas

Island Spokesmen Rally in Washington to Loosen Import Restrictions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Spokesmen from far-flung islands rallied in a strenuous effort to loosen the curb that the United States has clamped down on the sugar industry.

Bumper crops too big to fit into quotas are the reason. After five months of sugar control under the Jones-Costigan Act, men from every American offshore sugar area are in Washington seeking a way out. These moves range from a legal onslaught by Hawaiians on the constitutionality of the Act, to Puerto Rico's problem in attempting to scuttle nearly a third of her large 1934 crop.

Philippine producers, too, have spokesmen here, seeking permission to market their excess in forms other than sugar.

Put on Production Quota

The Jones-Costigan Act became law in June. Under it every area contributing sugar to the American market was put on a production quota. Beyond the quota, these areas could not sell in the American market.

The indications now are that American beet growers will fall far short of the 1934 quota of 1,556,166 tons, but this slack will be taken up by excess 1933 production not previously disposed of.

American cane producers probably will exceed their quota of 261,034 tons slightly, but elsewhere the story is one of great excesses.

Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, and J. B. Vargas, Under Secretary of Agriculture in the islands, planned to call on Secretary Wallace seeking means to dispose of an anticipated surplus of 500,000 tons over their 1934 quota of 1,016,000 tons. Each ton is worth from $50 to $60.

Señor Quezon has suggested the Philippine producers be permitted to manufacture their excess into molasses for cattle feeding.

Hurts Puerto Rico

Gov. Blanton Winship is in Washington trying to find relief for Puerto Rican farmers, who can sell only about 825,000 tons of their product to the United States. Their crop is estimated to be 250,000 tons larger than that.

"Restrictions under the sugar quota have hurt the island badly, and farmers do not know what to do with the surplus production," the Governor reported. "There is great unemployment in Puerto Rico."

Hawaii estimated it will produce approximately 150,000 tons more than its quota of 916,550.

A suit by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association to enjoin Secretary Wallace from enforcing the act in Hawaii is under consideration by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

In distribution of quotas, Cuba was allowed 1,910,000 tons, about 300,000 above her last year's sales in the American market.

Offshore American producers have protested that they are being forced to pay the bill for the attempted rehabilitation of Cuba.

NRA Executive Asks Business Men to Be Less Hypercritical

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Chicago business men were frankly warned last night to abandon their "hypercritical" attitude and offer some constructive suggestions on how to run the country.

Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside, member of the new National Industrial Recovery Board, and president of Dun & Bradstreet, told members of the Chicago Better Business Bureau that the NRA is going to become a definite part of American economic life," and urged that business everywhere fall in line.

"If you don't take the proper interest in your code problems," he said, "other men not so capable of solving these problems will be put in charge. You must abandon your hypercritical attitude and give us a coördinated expression of what you want."

Mr. Whiteside, sincere and intent, noted, however, that changes in the NRA are due. Particularly, he advised, will the price-fixing policy be smoothed out, with many of the "absurd" restrictions written into codes last year taken out. Instead, he said, price control will be applied. Also, he noted, the "spectacular" days of the NRA are over.

Not all controversial features of the problem will be eliminated, however. Section 7a, the much-mooted collective bargaining section, he said, is here to stay.

Mr. Whiteside admitted that control of ethics in trade is more logically a function of such groups as the Better Business Bureau, rather than a matter for bureaucratic regulation.

Newspaper Advertising 4 P. C. Above Last Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Newspaper advertising linage in September was 4 per cent ahead of the same month last year, Editor and Publisher reports. The publication's linage index declined, however, from 91.1 for August to 88.5 for September.

September, 1934, marked the end of the first 12-month period since 1929 in which every month showed greater linage than that of a year before, the publication said, noting classified linage showed a stronger trend than display.

The World's Business

Is the President Turning Conservative?

THE inflationary flurry that started last week in Washington seems to have completely vanished. It stirred Wall Street while it lasted. Those who credit (or debit) the President with all manner of disingenuousness insist that the episode was a try-out. I prefer to think of it as a chapter of accidents beginning with a studied reference, at the President's press conference last Wednesday, to the need for a higher commodity price level. What happened at the White House is not the subject of direct quotation. The President cannot be quoted directly. But from what I gathered after the conference in Washington, he spoke readily and (seemingly) preparedly. A newspaper man referred questioningly to the objective of the Administration as an increase in the commodity price level. The President agreed at great length. Since he had been quiet for so long about a higher commodity price level, and since he had come out definitely on the previous Sunday in favor of "lower prices and increased employment," the reaffirmation of an old objective was most decidedly news. But the question and answer did not end there. Apparently somebody else asked whether, in the President's opinion, such a higher level of prices would or could be promoted by currency manipulation. In a casual reply, which proved to close observers that the question was not a "plant," the President said that might be a factor.

* * *

Many conversations in Washington lead me to believe that dollar devaluation no longer has the same appeal to the President that it had a year ago. At that time he was faced with precisely the same situation that faces him today. A summer slump had left the indexes of business activity more or less stuck. He had to do something. Mr. James P. Warburg has shown in one of his books that what the President required was a proposal that promised immediate action. Among his advisers, apparently, Professor Warren was the only one that promised it. The Warren theory was therefore given a trial. The result was unsatisfactory, and the President then gave up hope of those "twenty-four panaceas" which the Warrens had apparently been promising. This year he hopes that past dollar devaluation will sooner or later produce results, but he is not counting on it. What he has up his sleeve may be another device. But the general feeling in Washington is that the sleeve is empty. White House objectives seem to be focused on recapturing the confidence of the business world. The President is the friend of private enterprise. No matter what anyone might say, he is no Socialist. Also the President is no inflationist in the current sense of that term. But from his point of vantage nobody is so well equipped as he to see that the country must drift into Socialism or inflation if business men do not become more active. To persuade them to be enterprisers instead of agitators, the President is not going to throw his past experiments overboard. But, if the smiles of bankers and business men are any indication, the reassurances given at the White House audiences have been both specific and sincere. One may hazard that at least the President has said that there will be no more currency manipulation within the measurable future.

* * *

This is the measure of the new conservatism with which the President is credited. It merely means a truce to new "plays" in the football sense. This relative conservatism is more than a tribute to the President's unfortunate experience with experiments. Two other circumstances must be taken into account.

One is that last October was a year ago. As one person in fairly close touch with affairs said in conversation in the capital "Two years of responsibility for bringing on recovery have left the system in the President's lap." There is, I think, another difference between now and then. Last year the end of the summer slump was marked politically and socially by a kind of revolt among the farmers. They had been promised a Utopia. It had seemed to be approaching at a dazzling speed with the kind assistance of the maligned speculators till July last year. Then it started to retreat at almost the same speed. Utopia, of course, is more purchasing power. What happened after July, 1933, was that, while farm prices underwent little change, factory prices started to go up. In other words, the farm dollar was getting smaller instead of bigger. Last October, a deputation of farm governors appeared at the White House with the blueprint of a new Utopia. The President gave them the Warren policy, recognition of Russia, and bigger spending in the farm areas. This time the farmers seem to be relatively content, while the business world is highly perturbed. Where farmers last year thronged the White House, business men are now to be seen there. And the President, in so far as he can, is bringing his genius for conciliation to bear on them.

* * *

This brings me to the problem of how the President can reconcile his reaffirmed objective of a higher commodity price level with his last "fireside" hope of "lower prices and increased employment." That appears to be a difficult nut to crack. One must differentiate between the commodity price level and prices. The former represents the purchasing power of the dollar, and the President still hopes, as does every other statesman in the modern world, to see a decline in that purchasing power (i. e., a rise in the commodity price level) in order to make debts manageable. But the price level is made up out of the average prices of 784 commodities. Some of these latter are now priced artificially—as a result of NRA codes. Such prices retard employment because they are not in line with existing income. If they were determined by the dollars in consumers' wallets, they would attract more purchasers, and the jobless army would be reduced correspondingly. A higher price level is certainly desirable, but it must be created naturally, that is, by the restoration of purchasing power out of new production. This, I gathered, was the President's new objective, and it certainly affords a reconciliation of his seemingly contradictory utterances on prices.

H. B. E.

Protest Federal Encroachment In Business Fields

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 18 (AP)—Resentment against "every-increasing encroachment of the National Government in the field of business and especially in the cotton textile industry" was expressed by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in special meeting here yesterday.

A resolution protested further against "such activities of government agencies as will tend to set aside the right of self-government provided for in the (cotton textile) code, and to substitute federal regulations therefor."

The trade leaders also pledged continued support to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, opposed the cotton processing tax, opposed any change in code provisions covering maximum hours of labor and machine load limitations, and asked the Administration to so arrange trade agreements with foreign countries as to prevent further loss of exports of cotton piece goods.

Approximately 350 manufacturers of the South attended the special meeting, representing about 14,500,000 spindles.

New French Tariff Policy Is Confirmed

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—The new policy of abolishing quotas and substituting temporarily higher tariffs for protection, was confirmed officially yesterday by the Ministry of Commerce.

The policy already has been applied in several instances and further decrees are expected soon. The ministry declined to give any details or plans or to say whether the original plan of doing away with the quotas gradually is to be followed or a big mass of them dropped immediately.

L'Information, leading financial newspaper, pointed out increased tariffs can limit imports as well as quotas.

Announce Personnel Of Montreal Commodity Mart

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP)—Personnel of the committees of Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc., which is shortly to inaugurate trading facilities for silver futures in Montreal was announced here yesterday. Douglas U. McMaster, chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, which has sponsored the organization of the commodity market, will act as its president and chairman.

Other members of the governing committee are: F. S. Mathewson, Montreal, vice-president; Grant Johnston, Montreal, treasurer; H. J. Child, J. R. Donaldson, L. S. Colwell, Maurice Forge, J. D. Herdt, H. C. MacDougall of Montreal; P. R. Gardiner, G. W. Nicholson and Gordon Taylor of Toronto; and J. Chester Cupia, Floyd Y. Keeler and Hans A. Vogelstein of New York.

The executive committee will consist of Messrs. Child, Colwell, Johnston, McMaster and Mathewson.

Rôle of Government In Labor Relations Being Investigated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—A special committee has been named by the trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund to study the role of government in labor relations and formulate a constructive program for dealing with the problem.

The trustees of the fund, who include Mr. Edward A. Filene, president of the organization, and Mr. Newton D. Baker, one-time Secretary of War, in announcing the formation of the committee, said that Mr. Alfred L. Bernheim would be director of the study, under the general supervision of Mr. Evans Clark, director of the fund.

Other members of the committee are Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; Mr. William L. Chenery, editor of Collier's Weekly; Mr. William H. Davis, formerly national compliance director of the National Recovery Administration; Mr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the Petroleum Labor Board; Mr. Robert S. Lynd, professor of sociology at Columbia University, and Mr. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at Harvard University.

Chinese Silver Imports Swell Los Angeles Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18—Silver bullion imports from China pushed the foreign commerce total at Los Angeles Harbor to a new high record in September, according to the Marine Exchange.

The imports were valued at $8,606,622, a gain of $6,000,000 as compared with September, 1933. But of this total, Chinese silver was said to have accounted for $5,253,000.

Acceptance Totals In September Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—A seasonal gain in the volume of bankers acceptances created for the purpose of financing goods in domestic warehouses was responsible during September for an increase of $19,417,668 in the volume of bills, according to Robert H. Bean, executive secretary of the American Acceptance Council, says in his monthly report.

"The Sept. 30 total of $539,420,386 was $175,728,298 less than the volume of bills outstanding on the corresponding date in 1933.

Total of foreign acceptances now stands at $137,311,085, or approximately 25 per cent of the total outstanding in the spring of 1931."

U. S. Bank Clearings Decline 7 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States during the week ended Oct. 17 totaled $4,119,469,000, a decline of 7 per cent from the $4,428,570,000 cleared in the like week last year, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $2,524,345,000, a decline of 15.1 per cent from the $2,973,532,000 last year.

All of the leading cities outside of New York report gains, led by New Orleans with an increase of 44.4 per cent.

Argentine Exports Rise 27 P. C. in Nine Months

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18 (By U. P.)—A 27½ per cent increase in Argentine exports for the first nine months of 1934 revealed officially compares with a 30 per cent devaluation of the peso.

Value of the exports was 1,099,963,000 paper pesos (approximately $367,000,000) against 862,486,000 paper pesos (approximately $288,000,000 currently).

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What Dr. Powell Found in Russia
Everyone who is familiar with the unprejudiced and illuminating writings of Dr. Lyman P. Powell will be interested in his article in the October Review of Reviews—"A Clergyman Looks in on Russia." He reports no one too old to go to school there. In 15 years, 15 billion books have been distributed.
He tells of Eudoxia, a peasant woman who in 1927 could neither read nor write, who recently produced a book on the collective farm. Criminals are being restored to useful lives. Graft is being eliminated. His article is one of the many interesting features of this issue.
OCT. issue 25c

Other Highlights of the October Number
WHAT WILL F. D. R. DO WITH HIS VICTORY? Albert Shaw
PAYING THE NEW DEAL BILL Raymond Clapper
POVERTY AND PLENTY
WHAT IS FASCISM? Roger Shaw
HOW WILL INFLATION COME? Joseph Stagg Lawrence
ANALYZING THE UTILITIES Howard Florance
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery Lighthouse

By Jack Bechdolt

Chapter Three

A Search and a Letter

When our story opened, Tom Rodney, Billy Bevan, and Nat Poole were aboard the Montana, approaching Halibut Island, a low lighthouse reef off the coast of Alaska. This was their destination. Capt. Abner Costello, keeper of the lighthouse, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Rodney, and had spent last Christmas holidays with Tom's family. It was then that the invitation for the following summer had been given, and finally accepted. On landing, the boys were puzzled to find the island seemingly deserted, although the lighthouse light was still burning and a curl of smoke came from the cottage chimney. Where was Captain Abner?

THE three boys looked through the two bedrooms of the cottage and a storeroom. Beds were neatly made, clothes on hangers, cleanliness and order were evident everywhere. One room clearly belonged to Captain Abner, one to Murfry, his assistant. But still no explanation of why the men were gone; or of where they had gone.

Tom pointed to a desk. "Somebody was writing a letter. Here's the ink bottle and here's the pen. It rolled onto the floor."

"Yes, and there are paper and envelopes," Billy added.

"I don't see any letter," Blinky said.

"Maybe he went ashore to mail it," Billy ventured, but even Tom had to shake his head to that. "This island is fifty miles from the nearest little mining settlement. People don't run ashore to mail letters."

"But there is a boat, Tom. The launch that's kept in that shed by the water."

Billy's remark started a new investigation. They went out to the shed and slid open the door. There it stood, its engine neatly hooded in tarpaulin, the power dory used for necessary trips by sea.

"That proves they must be on this island," Tom said with a laugh of relief. "If they had left, they would have had to take the boat. And anyway, if they weren't here, it cheers me a lot. When we want to get off we can borrow their boat."

But Blinky shook his head "Maybe the engine won't work," he suggested.

Tom laughed, but he found himself staring at the power dory with forebodings. The Montana long since had departed. If they should really be alone on Halibut island they had only this craft to depend upon for escape. But it was a sound, seaworthy boat and such forebodings were nonsense, he knew.

"Probably the two men have gone somewhere about the island," he said. "Let's look right now. It's not large and it won't take long. And the storm looks as if it would get worse, not better, today."

Circling the Island

They made the search in a compact group, circling the small shore line of Halibut, venturing into its thick, dark forest of evergreen growth. The ledge was not more than a mile in length nor half mile in width. As they explored they called at intervals for Captain Abner. Neither forest nor sea gave them an answer.

The weather was growing violent. A rising wind blew the dank, wet fog in winding sheets about them The chill seemed to penetrate the warmest coat. Standing on the ledge at the point farthest from the light they could see only wild gray ocean and wild sky.

"There's a small reef somewhere near," Tom said. "I remember Captain Abner talking of it. But we can't see it and nobody would try to get out on it in weather like this I don't know where Abner and Murfry are, but it certainly looks as if they're not on this island."

"I could have told you that long ago," Blinky said gloomily and Billy ventured a worried, "Oh, Tom!"

"What you need is some breakfast," Tom laughed. "None of us ate aboard the Montana this morning—too excited. I'm starved."

They went back to the silent cottage with its evidence of a breakfast made recently and a letter that had been written. Tom forced himself to whistle as he went about the cooking. The silence of the place with its unanswered mysteries had begun to prey upon his spirits. They found an opened tin of ships biscuit tinned milk, a can of recently opened sliced peaches and a ham from which Tom cut slices for frying. "Anyway we're not going to starve," he announced Then, spying his companions worried, nervous glances, he promptly ordered them to work setting the table.

Bones' state of mind usually reflected his master's. Tom had cheered up. He helped as much as a mongrel dog can help in frying ham his contribution being to stand on his hind legs and beg for scraps Chased away from the stove he ranged the cottage and presently was discovered playing with some object.

Tom said, "See what he's got, win you, Billy? He's tossing something around." Billy investigated and Bones accepted this as a challenge to play. With something white held in his grinning jaws he bounded about just out of reach. Billy cornered him at last and announced "It's nothing . . just a crumpled piece of paper. Say, it's got writing on it!"

Tom set down the frying pan hastily, "Let's see."

They clustered about him as he smoothed out the ball of paper the dog had been tossing.

"Somebody wadded it up like that,' Tom said. "Bones must have found it this way. He couldn't crumple it so tight."

The Letter to Sarah

Tom's hand shook slightly as he recognized the handwriting on the paper. Captain Abner's hand, the same that had posted the lighthouse log! A letter had been started on that paper It was dated, like the last entry in the log, June 13, that very day, and it began, "Dear Sarah

"Sarah is Abner's wife," Tom muttered. "He has a home in Ketchikan, you know—"

"What's he say, Tom?"

Tom glanced over the sheet, a little doubtful of the propriety of reading another person's letter. But this was not quite an ordinary situation and the act seemed excusable. A puzzled look came over his lean face, his blue eyes widened. "Listen, fellows," he began and read to them what was written on the paper:

Halibut Island Light
June 13

Dear Sarah:

This is a big day here, for our company is coming—you remember, Tom Rodney and his two friends? Been looking for them for a week past and just a little time ago I saw a steamer's smoke. She came in to a couple miles offshore and I made her out easy enough as S. S. Montana. She lay to and I saw them put over a boat to land the boys. We don't get many chances to send off a letter from here, so naturally I am going to write you a few lines to be posted by the Montana's skipper. I'll send this out to her by her own boat when the boys land. Well, Sarah, I want you to know that I am well, although —.

"Although" what?" Blinky said impatiently for Tom became silent when he had read to this point and the silence lasted several minutes.

Tom looked at him blankly. "There isnt any more. It ends there. See, just a blot and a scrawl after that."

"But great scot, Tom, what does it mean? Why didn't he finish his letter?"

Tom looked at Billy and shook his head, "Why?" he echoed.

Blinky snatched the paper from his hands and conned it over earnestly

"H'm! Cap'n Abner was here not two hours ago, while we were getting into the boat! He meant this letter to go out to the Montana. But he never finished it. He was sitting right at that table, writing it and eating his breakfast, and something happened when he was in the middle of that last sentence! Something happened that got this letter all twisted up into a ball and thrown into a corner and made Cap's Abner Costello vanish into thin air!"

An awed silence came over all three at Blinky's words. Tom broke it at last, "Oh, stuff, people don't vanish into thin air! It can't be done—"

"Oh, no? Well Abner and Murfry vanished, didn't they?"

Silence again and uneasy glances.

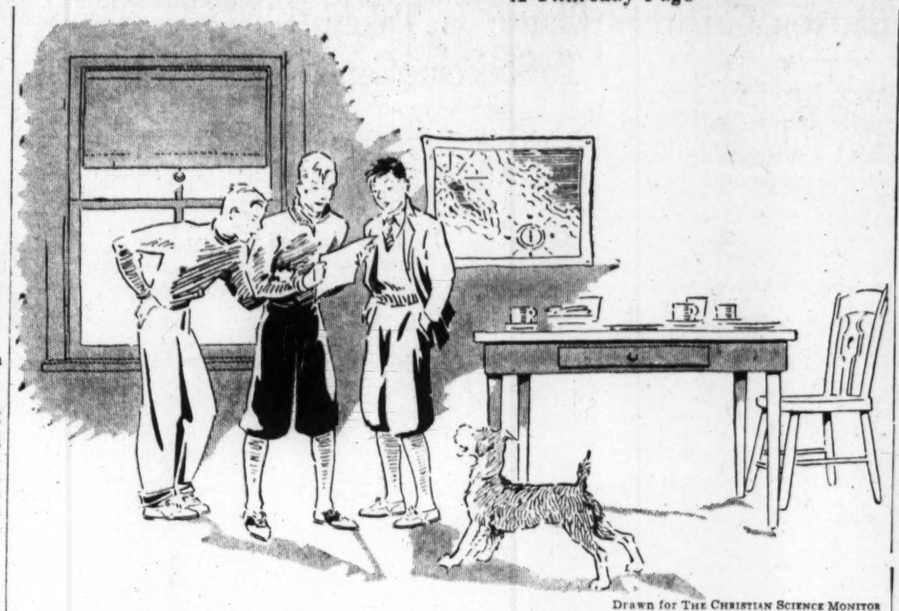
"Say—" Billy began nervously, but Tom held up his hand to quiet him. "Look t that dog! Bones! Bones, shut up, will you!"

Bones stood close against the outer door which they had closed. Every inch of him was intent, legs stiffened, nose quivering, ears and tail, for once, still.

Tom caught the dog's nose and silenced the growling and the three stared doubtfully at the door, wondering what lay beyond, a little afraid to discover.

From outside they heard only the rush of the wind and the boom of surf, sounds that were muted by the cottage walls. And then something more, a voice that was croaking and strange. As they listened it cried distinctly, "Cap'n Abner Costello! Cap'n Abner! Carry on Cap'n . . carry on . . "

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It Was Dated, Like the Last Entry in the Log, June 13, That Very Day.

Early Indian Hospitality

How Friendliness Was Turned to Suspicion

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE early days, and even today, when the American Indians have no near white neighbors, the typical Indian village is the circle or cluster of wooden houses or cheerful tepees, where happy Indian families enjoy their outdoor life, content if the streams are filled with fish and the woods with game to furnish them food and clothing.

Decidedly were the Indians a peaceful, home-loving people and sometime history will deal kindly with them and show that in the early days of white settlement Indians were not the aggressors, but acted only to protect their homes and dear ones, not for greed of land nor gold. Some day, perhaps, the dignified Indian with grave countenance, such as appears on some five-cent pieces, will typify the Indian of the past, and the tomahawk will be once and for all definitely buried. Then boys, when they play Indians will no longer want to take a stick and brandish it wildly around. Rather will they be interested in the scout life and games of the Red Man.

Had the white men been as friendly to the Indians as the Indians were hospitable to the first arrivals on this continent, Indian wars need not have darkened the pages of history. Hospitality was inbred in the Indian and to refuse a stranger either food or lodging was just unthinkable. Nor did the Indian say whenever a stranger appeared:

"Where do you come from? What is your name? How long are you going to stay?" Such questions were considered unseemly.

An Indian Looks at the White Man

With a background of inherent and open-handed hospitality, how else could the Indians be but friendly to the Europeans from across the water? That friendliness lasted until the whites cheated and robbed them. The white man thought too much of "mine," and too little of "thine," while the Indians, accustomed to giving freely, could not understand the whites who frequently refused even small favors. An Indian chief living in New York State, Canassatego by name, remarked to an Indian friend in 1742:

"If," said he, "a white man enters one of our homes, we all treat him as I do you: we dry him if he is wet, warm him if he is cold and give him meat that he may allay his hunger. And we spread soft furs for him to rest and sleep on. We demand nothing in return. But if I go in a white man's house in Albany

Courtesy Cyrus Dallin, Sculptor, to The Christian Science Monitor

Statue of Massasoit at Plymouth, Mass.

and ask for victuals, they say 'Where is your money?' and when I say I have none they say: 'Get out, you Indian dog.' "

Such was the simple hospitality accorded the first settlers. But as the Indians saw that their kindness was taken advantage of, they learned to mistrust strangers and withdrew themselves.

Columbus said: "We found the Indians timid and honest and exceedingly liberal, none of them refusing anything he may possess when asked for it." In return, Columbus took some Indians by force and made them learn Spanish, so that he might find out all about the resources of the country. And the very fact that these Indians could learn Spanish in a short time attests to their nimble intellects.

Later, in 1604, Captain George Waymouth came to this country to find a northwest passage and chanced to sail into the Pemaquid River in Maine. There he made captives of five Indians and sailed away with them to Plymouth, England, where Sir Ferdinando Gorges was in command.

Now read what the latter has to say about these Indians, these Indians of the very early days before they had absorbed any of the white civilization. Wrote Sir Ferdinando after keeping them with him for five years, "I find in them great civility of manners, far from the rudeness of our common people."

Two of these same captive Indians piloted Popham's colony to the Kennebec River in 1607 and the white men on this expedition left this record: "From the natives we found civil entertainment and kind respect."

In 1609, Henry Hudson was stanch in his praise of the Indians and Sir Francis Drake maintained "most friendly relations with the Indians" who wanted to make him their king.

One incident will suffice to show how this simple, trusting nature of the Indian was turned to one of suspicion. It is narrated by no less a person than Captain John Smith of Pocahontas fame.

Wrote Captain John Smith: "One Thomas Hunt when I was gone betrayed four and twenty of these poor savages aboard his ship and most dishonestly and inhumanly for their kind usage of me and all our men carried them with him to Malaga and there for a little private gain sold these savages." So little by little the Indians learned that their simple rules of hospitality were not returned nor appreciated by the white man.

King Philip

Now to spotlight one Indian whose name to the American schoolboy has stood for ferocity, but who as a boy was just like other boys, and later fought only when driven to it. He is Metacomet, son of Massasoit, or as he is better known, King Philip.

Philip was the pal of his father, the great Massasoit, who had helped the Pilgrims to settle in their new home. By his father's side Philip became acquainted with the Englishmen and shared his father's peaceful ideas of a settlement that was big enough for Indians and whites alike. But today Massasoit's statue stands overlooking Plymouth harbor, whence came the Englishmen who were to supplant his people, the Wampanoags—a statue honored by throngs of visitors—while Philip's name is one of disrepute.

Now for a glimpse of that side of Philip's character that history has carefully concealed. He was the only Indian upon whom the English bestowed the title of king. Why no one knows, neither does any one know the exact year of King Philip's birth, but when the Pilgrims came to call on Massasoit, Philip was but a lad living happily with his family near the present town of Bristol, Rhode Island, at a place now called Mount Hope.

From the first, Philip had a favorable opinion of the whites because some of the Englishmen insisted upon paying Massasoit for all the supplies of corn and beans that had been stolen from the Indians by the unruly whites, and so friendly relations were continued between the two races throughout the long life of Massasoit, who lived to be 80 years old.

After the brief rule of his older brother, Philip became Chief, but that did not mean one who held absolute authority, for, when the Wampanoags met in council the majority ruled. During the next 10 years the best of the land was taken away from the Indians and they were pushed back upon lands where nothing would grow and near woods where there was no longer any game.

Unless something were done the Wampanoags realized that they would soon be homeless. The young Indians wanted war, Philip wished peace. But, all unknown to Philip some of the young warriors began hostilities in an effort to save their homes, and the war, once started, did not cease until the Wampanoags as a nation no longer existed. Too late did the young warriors realize that Philip and the older ones had been right in their endeavors to maintain peace.

His cause lost, Philip returned to his beloved Mount Hope and there fell into the hands of the English. His wife and son were also captured by the English and put on board a vessel bound for the West Indies, there to be sold into slavery.

A glance at Philip's neighbor, Uncas, the Mohegan, whose name is honored in history shows Uncas to have been not only far-seeing but also a good politician. He saw how one Indian tribe after another went down as they tested their strength with the whites, and, as Uncas wanted to save the Mohegan lands and homes for his people, he cast his lot in with the English, with the result that today the descendants of those same Mohegans are living near the Thames in Connecticut along which river Uncas loved to roam.

[A second article will appear shortly]

The College Hope Chest

WHEN four girls, who were close friends, entered their freshman year in high school, they formed a small club Each girl hoped to go to college at the end of her high school course, so one of them suggested that at their club meetings they should study college requirements, college ways, and the various colleges themselves. Then, if they chose, they could start their college hope chests at some of their meetings.

What an interesting, profitable organization this became! They sent for catalogues of the colleges they were most interested in and during the first year of their high school course, began to decide on the course that would probably be of most benefit to them They asked college girls to talk before their small group and give them pointers on what they should know, and have, and do, to make the most of their college years.

Talks From College Girls

These college girls discussed sororities pro and con, and gave ideas on campus doings and what was needed for college rooms. The value of learning well one kind of work which, if the need arose, could supply employment to help out on college expenses was also pointed out.

The question of saving on books was talked of, showing that the alert girl who gets into the college bookstore early with the correct knowledge of what books she is to use can cut her expenses greatly by buying good second-hand copies at much less cost. Clothes requirements and room requirements were also discussed by the college girls and some of these girls gave very excellent talks on the care one should exercise in making men friends.

And at certain meetings the girls worked on articles suitable for college rooms, such as linen pillow cases nicely hemmed sheets in the proper size, towels of all kinds. Some of them even made lovely wool coverlets and one a pieced quilt for use in her room.

The group of four made several trips to near-by colleges in search of first-hand information. When they graduated from the high school, they each had the necessary entrance requirements for her college. They also had many of the needful accessories which made them feel that they had helped their parents give them this wonderful opportunity.

Feeling Prepared

And when each girl arrived on the campus of her choice, she had the feeling that she was on familiar ground, with the assurance that she had made a preparation that would get her on her way without needless delays. Two of the girls, who were obliged partially to work their way through college, were able to secure part-time work because they had trained themselves to do some special work while going to their local high school. Thus their little club cemented the friendship between the four girls and made their college days much easier and more profitable.

Game of 'Netting Fish'

Two players are chosen as fishermen and join hands to form a net; all other players are fish. The fishermen take up their position at the center of an imaginary line drawn across the middle of the playing space, which is "shallow water." The fish line up at one side of the playing space, which is "deep water."

At the starting signal, all the fish, both big and little, must rush across the "shallow water" to the "deep water" at the other side of the playing space. The fishermen endeavor to catch the fish in their net; this is done by tagging the fish with the free hand. Every fish so caught, becomes part of the net. The fishermen continue to catch fish until every fish is caught.

If the net breaks—that is, hands become unclasped—fish cannot be caught until the net is mended. The fish may break the net if they can do so without getting caught. Only the fishermen at either end of the net are able to catch fish by tagging with their free hands.

When all the fish are caught, the first two to fall into the net become the fishermen.

How Came 'California'

California, which ranks second in size among the states of the United States, is often called the "Golden State" because of the great quantities of gold which it has produced The name "California" is taken from a Spanish romance called "Serga de Esplandian" (Exploits of Esplandian") by Ordonez de Montalvo, which was printed about 1510 In this book California was a Mythical island "on the right hand of the Indies very near the Terrestial Paradise" an opinion which Californians sometimes seem to hold about their State today.

The Mail Bag

Centralia, Washington

Dear Editor:

It is some time since I have had occasion to write to your department directly, though I have been sharing in its manifold blessings over a period of three or four years. I am one of those "Over Twenties" who was tempted to join in one of the hobbies of our younger Monitor readers, and what a hobby it has proved to be!

May I take the opportunity to recommend the letter exchange made possible through the Mail Bag to those who may think that they are too old for such things. What a happy choice it was to list those beyond the Sunday-school age as "Over-twenties." We can be "Over-twenty" for a long, long time, and the phrase implies no limitations.

It is not my purpose to seek new correspondents, and in fact I would not be able to "take on" any more. But I would like to see a wider acquaintance with the blessings of this particular department of our great newspaper.

Through the Mail Bag, I now number among my very good friends, few of whom I have met, a lawyer, two musicians, an actor, a few secretaries and others without a particularly defined occupation. Some of them are in England, one formerly in Germany is now located in South Africa, one is in Scotland, another in Australia and a few in the United States. The letter exchange with these friends has enlarged my conceptions of my own country and of the world. Not the least of the blessings has been my opportunity really to give to others, by sharing my conceptions with them.

If those readers of The Christian Science Monitor who are without a hobby, especially those who like to write, or would like to improve their abilities in this direction, would try the Mail Bag, they would find one more cause for appreciating our good paper.

When I had first chosen this hobby I found this motto from Francis Bacon encouraging: "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man, and writing an exact man."

My experience in the exchange of letters has taught me to be more observant in daily experience that I might have more to record for my Mail-Bag friends. Thus I have been learning the necessity for being "an exact man."

I take this opportunity to thank the editor of the Mail Bag for the blessings that have come to me through these channels. May many more share in this inspiring activity!

Kenneth P.

Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

Dear Editor:

It is with much delight and happiness that I wish to express my gratitude for the Mail Bag column. It has given me untold pleasant experiences and very kind and loving acquaintances. The joy of corresponding with pen friends everywhere is boundless.

This last summer I had the opportunity to make a trip to Chicago where one of my Mail Baggers met me. After attending the Century of Progress exposition I had a very delightful five weeks' stay at this friend's home in a near-by city.

While at the world's fair in Chicago, we had the happy privilege of visiting The Christian Science Monitor Building and also the space in the Social Science Building devoted to a beautiful display of Christian Science publications and Mrs. Eddy's complete writings.

Many other places of interest were also visited, such as the Art Institute and the American Furniture Mart. We also had the privilege of attending the services at both the Second and Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, in Chicago.

I also met another pen friend while in Chicago and spent a very enjoyable afternoon with her.

I am very grateful for all my "cories." I receive so much good and pleasure from them all. It is my earnest desire that other Mail Bag correspondents may meet and visit their pen pals, for it is a most happy event and something that I shall never cease to be grateful for.

Love to all Mail Baggers throughout the world. Isabel B.

Morgantown, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have always enjoyed reading the stories in the Monitor. The ones I liked best were "Who was Will O' the Wisp?" and "Riverwood Farm."

I am very interested in England and I would like to correspond with an English girl my own age (13). My chief hobbies are reading and sports.

This summer I went to Honey Harbor, Canada. It is in the Georgian Bay region in Ontario Province. Honey Harbor is not large—most people who live there come only for the summer—but it is very beautiful. The water is very clear and cold, but is very good for swimming and boating.

Hoping to find many pen pals,

Louise A.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Since I have been reading the Mail Bag and enjoying it, I feel it my duty to write a letter to it and also to tell you how much I enjoy The Young Folks' Page.

I am nearly 15 and shall be starting High School tomorrow. My sister and I both attend the Christian Science Sunday School and enjoy it immensely.

St. Louis is a lovely place to live in—at least the neighborhood where I live is, for there is a lovely big park, Fountain Park, directly across the street from our house. It furnishes beautiful scenery.

I am a former Girl Scout and expect to join again soon in the neighborhood where we now live. I should like to hear from girls anywhere in the world and will answer all letters promptly. Violet H.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you, but I have always enjoyed reading the Mail Bag.

I am 16 years of age, and am greatly interested in aviation. I have had flying instruction in "Fleet" and Curtiss "Robin" airplanes, and my hobbies are building models and photographing airplanes.

I would like to get in touch with someone in London who could photograph the airplanes participating in the MacRobertson Trophy race for me. This race, which starts in London and ends in Australia, is scheduled for Oct. 20. In return for the negatives of these pictures, I would be glad to give the negatives of pictures of some of our airplanes, scale model airplane plans, or whatever might be desired.

Bob K.

Midway, Florida

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag has interested me for a long time but this is my first letter. I know I am going to enjoy communicating with other girls very much.

I am 13 years old, and as I am spending this year in the country, I haven't much to keep me busy except reading and caring for my pets. I love all animals and would like to hear from someone else who does. I have a wire-haired terrier, a little spitz puppy, and two kittens. Their names are Pal, Chum, Mickey, and Mittens.

I like to read, and enjoy reading the Monitor above everything.

Frances F.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

When I was quite a little girl, I wrote a letter to the Mail Bag but it was never published, so I am hoping this one will be.

I am 14 years old and should like very much to have a correspondent from some foreign country, especially France, England, Scotland or Canada. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was three years old, and we have had The Christian Science Monitor in our home ever since I can remember. This daily paper has been of much help to me in my school work, supplying me with current events, literature subjects, etc.

My school is a very lovely high school which has many advantages including swimming lessons, basketball, baseball, track and other things. We also have an Assembly Hall where motion pictures are sometimes shown.

I shall be glad to exchange snapshots and letters with any girl in another country, or in my own for that matter. Patricia MacA.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Henrietta K. (11-14), Chicago, Ill. From anywhere, but particularly from Germany, Hawaii, England, Russia and France. Interested in dramatics, music, horseback riding and stamp collecting.

Jeanne S. (13), Trinidad, Calif. From Sweden, Japan and Borneo.

Edith H. (11-14), Charlotte, Mich. Interested in books, music, swimming, horseback riding. [If you will send in a letter for Joan H., we will forward it, Edith.—Ed.]

Betty B. (11-14), Christchurch, New Zealand. From Egypt, South Africa, India and anywhere in Europe.

Josephine B. (15), Claremont, Calif. From anywhere. Interested in fashion designing and stenography.

Muriel S. (16), Santa Ana, Calif. From anywhere. Interested in social activities, hobbies and art.

Ida W. (18), Bronx, N. Y. From those of kindred tastes. Interested in tennis, social and political affairs of different countries.

Gladys C. (19), Norwood Green, Nr. Halifax, Yorks, Eng. From anywhere. Interested in photography, languages, foreign stamps, travel.

From Boys

Laurence B. (18), Bebington, near Liverpool, Eng. From anywhere. Interested in journalism, world sociology and astronomy.

H. E. (19), St. Stephan, Bavaria, Germany. From an American student in English and German, interested in collecting stamps, and politics.

Over 20

Eileen G. R., Johannesburg, South Africa. From anyone interested in travel, international politics in America, England or the Continent.

Joseph G. Honolulu, Hawaii. From a Christian Scientist in Germany and the U. S. A., especially one in Dubuque, Iowa. Will exchange views, pictures or stamps.

Wade C., Conneaut, Ohio. From anywhere. Interested in letters, cards, and general correspondence.

L. George P., Hamilton, Ont. From anywhere. Interested in stamp collecting, reading, and leather work.

Mirza K. B., Hyderabad-Deccan, India, wants his many correspondents to know that he will in time answer all their letters.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Made From Left-Over Wool

ALICE had knitted herself a jumper. She had finished off the little ends neatly, had pressed the seams until they were almost invisible, had folded it in tissue paper, and there it was, lying in a drawer, all ready to be worn.

The needles that had worked so hard and clicked so cheerily were put away in a special box, and the ball of wool that had been left over was dropped into a large bag.

"Some day," Alice observed, "it may come in useful."

"Why not now?" said Marjorie, and taking the bag she rolled numbers of left-over balls onto the table.

"Good!" she observed. "All the same ply, and all pretty shades. Have you got a large-size crochet hook?"

Alice, looking somewhat puzzled produced one, and Marjorie examined it critically.

"Yes," she said, "this will do."

"It is all very mysterious," said Alice. "What are you going to make?"

"Nothing," Marjorie answered. "You will do the making. I am only going to show you how to crochet a really lovely woolen blanket."

"Out of that?" said Alice, indicating the wool.

Marjorie nodded her head. "It is wonderfully easy," she said, "and because it is all done in bits and not made up until they are finished, you can take your work about with you in your handbag and do it anywhere.

"Suppose you start with this blue ball. Cast on enough stitches to make the patch five inches across and crochet in treble stitch until it is five inches square. Then finish off and commence another. Go on with different colored patches until you have enough to make a blanket, then take a dark ball of wool—a good brown usually looks well—and stitch them all together. In doing this, remember to place the patches in such a way one against the other that the trebles run in opposite directions—this will prevent the blanket from getting pulled out of shape.

"You may prefer to make a pattern of the colors, but some people think a good, old-fashioned patchwork that tones in with the color scheme of the bedroom looks better."

"What a splendid idea!" Alice exclaimed. "I have always thought the white blanket ruined the look of my room when the bed was turned down in the evening. Let's choose which balls I shall use—I want to begin my blanket right away!"

"And don't forget, when it is finished, to bind the edges with a pretty colored ribbon," added Marjorie.

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Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk, hot or cold. It is sold at Grocery stores in ½-lb. and 1-lb. air-tight cans. Also comes in special 5-lb. family size cans. For special trial can, send your name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Dept. 25K, Hoboken, New Jersey.

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BIG commissions selling personal Christmas Cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1, assortment. 100% profit. Also Gift Wrapping, Everyday boxes. Free Album and box on approval. Wallace Brown, Inc. 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

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COOK-HOUSEMAN for small family; able to drive car; near New York City; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box L-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, or telephone Mohawk 4-1117.

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WANTED—Couple to share home on Phila Main Line with gentleman who is owner; a beautifully furn. home and garden, near trans to Phila. P. O. Box 567A, Villanova, Pa.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—10 May St.—Pleasant room, three windows, offered adult desiring attention, near station. Hammell.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Aquarelles by Cornelia P. Stone are to be seen at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. The artist has chosen to depict gardens, old houses, landscapes, sunsets as they are characterized by the light and atmospheres of different months in the year. We see Newbury in September, Cape Cod in November, the Merrimack River in July. Cornelia Stone paints in an agreeable manner. Her water color is characterized by delicacy in application of pigment and by poetic visualization. She prefers to emphasize the fluid characteristic of the medium thus evincing the special qualities which distinguish aquarelle.

Society For Arts and Crafts

Photographs made by the Maynard Workshop are on view at the Society for Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street. Both Miss Florence Maynard and Mr. Karl Maynard show varied interests in their subjects, which include portraits, old homesteads, scenes in nature and details of landscape. The prints are characterized by a lack of spectacular elements such as forcing of lights, emphasizing contrasts. The gradations of values are kept within limits, and details are characterized by delicate variations.

Holman Print Shop

Two displays are shown at Holman's Print Shop at 5A Park Street. There are small marine etchings and water colors by James M. Barnard and small pencil portraits by Emily Hall Barnard.

Mr. Barnard displays an aptitude for subjects pertaining to maritime life, especially the portrayal of small craft. He works in a dispatchful manner, employing but a few strokes when he etches. His water colors have the additional advantage of bright pigment.

Emily Barnard's portraits are drawn with a pencil, with which the artist works to gain a pure, clear line similar to that of engraving. She has a gift for tracing fine details.

Boston Art Club

Pupils of the Vesper George School are exhibiting at the Boston Art Club. They are Wesley Williams, Frances MacBrayne and Robert McCloskey. D. A.

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REFINED middle-aged couple would like position as chauffeur and companion to people going South or any other remunerative work. H-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GENTLEMAN—College man, aged 36, married, with highest references, desires any kind of full or part time remunerative employment. H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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195 TRUMBULL STREET
DISTINCTIVE DRESSES and GOWNS for All Occasions

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

October Furniture Showing
New Designs — Exceptional Values
Bullard Fowler & LaPlace Inc.
75-79 W. Main Street, Meridin Phone 3200

Miss M. S. CASEY
Millinery
Phone 2218 9 State St.

Tracey Vulcanizing Co.
Try VULCO Fuel Oils
For Range and Domestic Burners
B&H Range Oil Burners
W. J. Tilbrook W. C. Woodke
Phone 1295 Meriden

MIDDLETOWN

R. W. Camp Co.
NEW FALL CLOTHES
for DAD and SON
412-416 MAIN STREET Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

The DAVIS Co.
"Exquisite Tho Moderate"
169 MAIN ST.
Ready-to-Wear and Hats
79 W. MAIN STREET

1848 1930
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

New Britain Dry Cleaning
Specializing in
Woolen Winter Garments
Boucle, Cleaning
Blocking
96-416 W. MAIN ST. Phones 1323-364

NEW CANAAN

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Laundering and Rug Shampooing
Hillside Avenue Phone 44

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315 where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturday.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN *(Continued)*

Ann Allen GOWNS
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

THE LEEPER COMPANY
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air Conditioning.
442 ELM STREET TELEPHONE 6-8829

I. MILLER fashions *the shoe* for each new fall costume
1008 CHAPEL STREET

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

NORWALK

(See also Westport)

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ponus Avenue. Tel.: 2784-J, 10-1 daily
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section.

Betty Lu Hat Shop
All the Latest Models in Wool Felts, Fur Felts, and Fabrics, $1.00-$5.00
129 WASHINGTON STREET
(Upstairs Over Leader Store) So. Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers *Two Stores*
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Let us show you how we can save you money on
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
NORWALK AGENCY, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FRANK LANDER
Jeweler and Optometrist
We Buy Old Gold and Silver
96 WASHINGTON STREET
SOUTH NORWALK

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

TRISTRAM & FULLER, INC.
Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Draperies, Curtains, Floor Coverings.
WINDOW SHADES—VENETIAN BLINDS
28-34 Wall Street Phone 550 Norwalk
You will enjoy shopping in our store—always something new, and at reasonable prices.

The Priscilla Shop
Hats, Scarves, Bags, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery—a large assortment of Costume Jewelry
The PRISCILLA SHOP
510 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

CLASSES in KNITTING and CROCHETING every Tuesday and Thursday; no charge if materials are purchased here.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535 12 to 5 p m daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Leatherette Correspondence Portfolio
3 Chromium Metallic Initials Free. Contains 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, high quality vellum writing paper—white, ivory, blue, green, beige, gray 94c
The C. O. MILLER CO.

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Super Service Stations
140 Greylock Place Cor. South Street and Richmond Hill Ave.
Phone 3-6533 Phone 4-4733

T. & P. Service Sta.
POST ROAD RIVERSIDE
Socony Gasoline *Mobiloil*
Mobilubrication *Goodrich Tires*

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Automatic Heating—Air Conditioning
The Automatic Appliance Corp.
36 Richmond Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn.
Telephone 3-6205

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD *(Continued)*

New Knit-Tex Top Coats
$30.00
Light weight, warm and drizzle proof, in all the season's popular colors, patterns and models.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Rug Cleaning
Washing—Repairing—Storing
Oriental, Domestic, Hook Rugs
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Slip Covers
N. SARADJIAN
135 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Tel. 4-6373

WALLINGFORD

CAHILL'S STORE
WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Dry Goods and Children's Wear

Coal and Grain
DELEVAN W. IVES
East Wallingford Phone 1780

WATERBURY

Fall Coats and Dresses
Garments That Will Add Glamour to Your Personality
Our new stocks evidence that fine skill of selection that is sure to please the most discriminating purchaser.
BEAUTIFUL FABRICS—SKILLFULLY DESIGNED and PERFECTLY TAILORED
COME AND SEE THEM
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Have you tried our Women's No-Mend pure Silk Thread HOSIERY
In Chiffon and Service
Inexpensively Priced at 98c pair
The MILLER & PECK CO.

"SO RED THE ROSE"
A superb book. Buy it for Christmas. A novel which no American who wishes to know his country's past can afford to let go unread.
DAVIS & NYE'S BOOK STORE
60 BANK STREET

Sterling Silver Game Sets for Thanksgiving—Finest Stainless Steel; Handles Guaranteed Not to Loosen, $5.00 a Set.
W. E. PIERPONT Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

Wordens
Delicious Butter Creamed Cottage Cheese Sour Milk
152 CHERRY STREET Phone 5-1121

FALL ACCESSORIES
Gloves—Hosiery—Neckwear—Bags
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
We Carry Only the Best Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT Tel. 5101

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

TELEPHONE PLAZA 8547
FIRE HARRY C. BLOHM INSURANCE AUTO etc.
Representing APPLE & BOND CO.
1402 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., BALT

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
Charming Colonial
Bed Outfit
Four Post Bed, Mattress, Coil Spring } $23.95 *Complete*
FOR A LIMITED TIME
FURNITURE—Fifth Floor

Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
21 N. PEARL ST., ALBANY

HOLMES BROTHERS
FLORISTS
20 Steuben Street *Greenhouses*
Albany N Y. *Western Ave*
Tel. 4646 Westport 10 MAIN STREET

BUDGET YOUR FUEL
For LOWEST RATES and EASY PAYMENTS
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, INC.
129 WATER STREET Phone 3-1266

NEW YORK

ALBANY *(Continued)*

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
SPECIAL—Exquisite Chiffon and Service Weight HOSE, 69c

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES STREET
The New Fall Hats Are Now Ready

The TALLY-HO
Eagle St. and Maiden Lane
Homelike Dinners
50c, 60c and 75c

BINGHAMTON

General Electric
Automatic Heating and Air Conditioning
Oil Furnaces *Gas Furnaces*
J. H. Christensen, Inc.
10 COURT STREET DIAL 2-5541

LEADER MILLINERY
29 COURT STREET

Shop Here for Style and Low Prices—1.00-5.00
BINGHAMTON

Men's Topcoats - Overcoats
ALPACUNA FLEECE—warmth without weight—smartly tailored—moderately priced.
at McLEAN'S

BEERS
Home Made French Ice Cream
Home Made Candies
Tea Room
Meals Served Week-Days Only
Cor. Front and Main St. Delivery Dial 4-3451

Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842
92 years of friend-making service, based on the Golden Rule

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

DOUGLAS
COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5815

We Specialize in Radiator Heating
Is Your Plant Ready for the Winter
FRED C. COX
HEATING ENGINEERING SERVICE
30 Myrtle Avenue Dial 2-7693

QUALITY *SERVICE*
LEWIS M. EVANS
Grocer—Choice Meats, Fresh Vegetables
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Dial 4-4859 114 State St. Free Delivery

BRONXVILLE

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
Sara H. Fry Est. 1909
Shampoo, Manicure, Finger Wave, Hair Trim, Eyebrow Arch
ANY THREE ITEMS $1.50 ANY DAY
Permutit Softened water used, water soft as rain water. High Grade materials, sanitary methods. Eugene Method Permanent Waves. Contoure Facials.
10 STPDIO ARCADE
PONDFIELD ROAD WEST
North End of Station Plaza
Phones Bronxville 3143-4148
Good Parking Space Available

WEIGHT *QUALITY* *SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Cedar St. Garage INC.
Complete Automotive Service. Storage Called for and Delivered.
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0134
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
MRS MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Matrix Shoes
Allen A Hosiery
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO *(Continued)*

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclean
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Dorothy A. Bayer
Teacher of Piano
27 Northumberland Ave. Fl. 3073-W

GRACE PICKARD
505 DELAWARE AVENUE
Invites you to view her fall collection.
HATS $5.00 up
KNITTED SUITS $18.75 up

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

Hamlin Air Conditioning Co.
General Electric Oil Furnace Air Conditioning
Call WA. 3619 307 Delaware

CORTLAND

Dexter & Osborn
We Sell
Rumford Baking Powder
Cocomalt
Heinz 57 Varieties
Full Line of Groceries and Meats
71 HAMLIN ST. PHONE 2141

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders Supplies—Paints
Phone 52

GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

ATWATER'S
FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
The store with Everything to Eat
TEL. 2761

NRA JOIN ROTHSCHILD'S PHOENIX HOSIERY CLUB
Buy 12 Pairs and Get a Pair as a Gift
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

GRUEN WATCHES
Excellent quality—smart styles—guaranteed in every detail. Plain cases, chased or diamond set. Prices $28.50 to $100.00.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS
Treman, King's Great 90th Anniversary Sale Begins Saturday, Sept. 22
Don't Miss It!
State at Cayuga Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
exclusively at
NELSON'S STORE of SPECIALTY SHOPS
108-110 E. 2ND JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVENUE DE 5694

LARCHMONT

You can now purchase the most efficient HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES at LOWEST FACTORY PRICES
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue Larchmont 2460
Direct Factory Representative
Timken Oil Burners
Westinghouse Refrigerators
Easy Washers and Ironers
Our representative will be glad to call

Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street Tel. Larchmont 81
Fine Bulbs for Fall Planting
FERNS POTTED PLANTS
FLORAL DESIGNS
Successor to George Grant

The Smart Shop of Westchester
VICTOR HERRÉ
Hairdresser
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2521
Palmer Ave. Ext. *Next to Larchmont Thea.*

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE *QUALITY* *CLEANNESS*
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN *(Continued)*

R. A. STAHL
OPTICIAN—JEWELER
"Our reputation is your guarantee"
79 GRAND AVENUE BALDWIN, N. Y.

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L. I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE

Office Phone HAvemeyer 9-0057 Residence Phone INdependence 3-7711
Elmhurst Van & Storage Co.
Local and Long Distance Moving
LICENSED PIANO MOVERS
43-28 91ST PLACE ELMHURST, L. I.
(At Elmhurst Bridge)

FAR ROCKAWAY

DREW ARCH REST SHOES
For Women—*Also* Footwear for Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

Phil's
Boys' and Men's Shop
Outfitters for Boys and Men
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Neponsit

Ph. Belle Harbor 5-5656 Call and Delivery Service
MILBERT'S
Cleaners—Tailors—Furriers
We Specialize in Remodeling
145-15 Neponsit Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

I. ROSENZWEIG
(Formerly Katz Bros.)
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in altering dresses
6 IRVING PLACE TEL. FRANKLIN 2221

FLUSHING

INSURANCE
ANY KIND—ANYWHERE
FRED STREET
116 John Street, New York
Tel. Beekman 3-3534 FL. 9-9567

In spite of advance in market prices, we are able to sell canned goods at NO advance for the month of October.
JAY'S
10 MADISON AVENUE
Free Delivery, Phones Flushing 9-4843-4844

Sale of HOSIERY
MARG'S
36-33 MAIN STREET

FROCKS—COATS—HATS
OPEN EVENINGS
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-08 NORTHERN BLVD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
107-18 70TH ROAD BOulevard 8-1219, 1230

Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
AMERICAN BEAUTY SHOP
FRIEDA BOHLER, Prop.
71-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-10141

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER
Watches, Jewelry Carefully Repaired
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.

FREEPORT

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
New Fall Showing of HATS
at Popular Prices
44 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Leibert's Shoes
WE SPECIALIZE IN FITTING YOUR CHILDREN
All Widths and Sizes
89 SOUTH MAIN STREET

TO MONITOR READERS ONLY
A 75c jar "Florence Cole" Cream with each box of "Florence Cole" Face Powder.
AT 94 CENTS
FREEPORT COSMETIC SHOP
Headquarters for Christmas Cards 76 So. Main Street FREEPORT
Try Our Delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
— PRIME MEATS —
GROCERIES
118 S. Main St. Freeport Phone 1946
Abraham Siegel J. Wesley Miller
A. SIEGEL & CO.
PAINTS and WALL PAPERS
TELEPHONES 6100-6101 99 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
CLOTHIER—HATTER
HABERDASHER
89 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
60 South Main Street
NEW SWEATERS — BLOUSES
TWIN SETS — FROM $1.97
Featuring new "KAYSER" Wool Gloves at $1.00

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 Freeport

Charlie's Service Station
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING
TOWING DAY AND NIGHT
No Job Too Small or Too Large
Smith St. and Babylon Turnpike
Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Freeport 7849

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly fine home cooking, done on the premises. Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner. Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies. Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Road
Phone Great Neck 182

HEMPSTEAD

FAMISE
A molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features—and will give you the long, graceful streamline of today. We have an opening on our sales staff for a responsible woman.
Room 22, 239 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 2454

GAS—OIL—REPAIRING
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
G. CHARLES, *Authorized Agent*
Tel. Hemp. 1839 Main. Cor Jackson st

Hempstead Plumbing Supply
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies *of Quality*
143 JACKSON STREET
Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7595
HOWARD'S OPTOMETRISTS
95 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 4894
TURNER'S FIRESIDE INN
275 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD
Dine and Dance with the Honolulu Serenaders
A Place for Congenial Folks
Rooms for Every Occasion

FAMISE
A molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features—and will give you the long, graceful streamline of today.
Room 22, 239 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 2454

Phone Hempstead 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, west of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
NEW FALL MILLINERY
SILK AND WOOL DRESSES
TWIN SWEATER SETS
SEPARATE SKIRTS
Specializing in Half Sizes
HEMPSTEAD 7445

WEISBECKER'S
PRIME MEATS
123 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PRINTING HEMPSTEAD 692
OFFICE SUPPLIES
FILING EQUIPMENT
OFFICE FURNITURE
THE INQUIRER PRESS
264 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP Inc
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
271 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

Phone Hempstead 6924
DICK ULBRIGHT
General Automobile Repairing
8 years registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic
JERUSALEM AVE. AND GREENWICH ST.

Henri Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
269 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Telephone: Hemp. 1112

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
all work done on the premises
Delivery service
3760 82ND STREET NEW. 9-9538

FRANK RESTIVO
Men's Custom Tailoring
Ladies' Tailoring—Furrier
Tel. Havemeyer 9-8250
39-03 61st St., Woodside, L. I.

Marie Sheridan
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
3716 82ND STREET HAV. 9-2659

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8830
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
WOOD NOVELTIES
FURNITURE REPAIRING
CABINET MAKING
84-12 ROOSEVELT AVE. HAV. 9-0605

Modernage Utilities, Inc.
Radios—Refrigerators—Oil Burners
Washing Machines—Vacuum Cleaners
Sales—Authorized Factory Repairs
4024 82d St., opp. Jackson Theatre Hav. 9-8554

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS *(Continued)*

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

EMMA FELTEN
Hats
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The New Wonder Market
The Best for Less
Meats, Fish, Poultry, Provisions
4035 82nd Street Hav. 4-4478

S. RUBIN
For Good Hardware, Devoe's Paints and Supplies
Gifts of All Kinds
Go to RUBIN'S
8107 NORTHERN BLVD Hav. 9-0176

CAMEO SHOPS
CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
4034 82ND STREET Pom 6-2610
Opposite Jackson Theatre

ELAINE DRESS SHOP
ANNOUNCES
A NEW LINE
OF ADVANCE MODELS
EXCLUSIVE but INEXPENSIVE
3750 82ND STREET Open Evenings

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping. Gifts, Books, Cards.

Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
Every Wise Woman Reconditions Her Furs Before the Winter
Roosevelt Avenue, Corner 83rd Street
Newtown 9-5525

JAMAICA

Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a "ready-made" garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Resyling

LYNBROOK

PHONE LYNBROOK 2622-J
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

WHITE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Westinghouse Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, New and Used. Service at Your Home.
HEMSTITCHING DONE SAME DAY
371 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 4038

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook
Telephone Lynbrook 2511

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OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
(1-Day to 14 Years)
41 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

M. L. Levison
Hardware, Housefurnishings
Floor Coverings
35 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lynbrook 78

W. B. Franklin Auto Service
Specializing in Ignition & Carburetors
Parts Battery
Accessories Service
Corner Atlantic Avenue and Carter Court
Telephones: Lynbrook 3513 Floral Park 5558

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CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

Olympia Confectionery
Home of Quality
We Make Guaranteed
Pure Ice Cream and Candy
Delicately Smooth—Marvelous Flavor
50c Qt. 25c Pt. 15c ½ Pt.
32 SO. OCEAN AVENUE

TYDOL SERVICE STATION
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
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Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

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PLUMBING and HEATING
Superfix Oil Burning Air Conditioning
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JEWELER
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CARPET CLEANERS
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Telephone Sayville 224
We repay phone charge.
Suffolk County's Largest and Finest

THOMAS N. OTTO
Distributor of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
TEL. SAYVILLE 216

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Sayville *(Continued)*

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Housewares
Deliveries Gladly Made
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Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
213-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
SOL ROSEMAN
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Queens Furniture Shop
Furniture, Lamps, Linoleum
Authorized Dealer for Frigidaire, Westinghouse and General Electric Refrigerators, Washers, Ironers, Small Appliances.
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Telephone: Stagg 2-0370
Distributors
KOPPERS
SEABOARD COKE

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DELICATESSEN
(formerly Perron's)
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Rich. Hill 2-4001

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Quality Meats
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Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

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Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
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One-Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
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of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

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EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
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Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Pedicraft Shoes for Correct Development
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

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HOSIERY OF DISTINCTION
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BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG

FOR FLOWERS CALL
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JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

MAX
Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic Croquignole
Frederic's Eugene
25 So. Park Ave. R. V. C. 4036

SHOES *For Men*—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS
and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

MINART SHOPPE
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Perfumes Toilet Articles
Sundries
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Tel. Rock. Centre 2386W

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Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER *(Continued)*

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. L. BATTERY SERVICE
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

VON BROOK BROS.
Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE
Telephone
Rockville Centre 2463

Frances
Single and Twin Sweater Sets
in Bright New Fall Shades
90 FRONT ST. *Tel. Rockville Centre 5594*

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Manufacturer of
Ice Cream and Candies
Luncheonette
13 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 1029
54 East Main St., Babylon

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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PHONE FLUSHING 9-6977, 9-6957
WE DELIVER

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Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
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MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
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Building Materials
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Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281
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PERMANENT WAVING
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Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
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CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
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Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
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FAIRBANKS 4-4305

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EXIDE BATTERIES
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Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
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Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals
"A Complete Electrical Service"

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Fairbanks 4-3948 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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$1.00 RADIO SERVICING
TIMKEN REFRIGERATORS
Oil Heating and Appliances

M&F VICTORIA
Cleaners and Dyers
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Alterations of All Kinds
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Phone Oakwood 4428

Real Estate and Insurance
RENTALS, SALES, MANAGEMENT
of every description
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85 GRAMATAN AVENUE
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D. Di Cambio & Co.
For FINE TAILORING
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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

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20 East First Street, corner 3rd Avenue
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make The Trust Company YOUR Bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service.

J. M. FERNANDEZ
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Mount Vernon, New York

Shoes Scientifically Rebuilt
Our new way restores original shape. Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
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NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH *(Continued)*

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BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

SINCLAIR OILS
FUEL OIL
ANDREW KETTERSON
Agent
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We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
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CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET NEWBURGH, N. Y
Tel. 2527

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
75 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Phone 380

BULLIS HOUSE OF FLOWERS
168 BROADWAY, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery
ARTHUR F. BULLIS, *Prop.*

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EXPRESS SERVICE
Lightbody Bros STORAGE
PHone 550
Daily Trips to and from New York

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PERMANENT WAVING
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Entrance to Rochelle Park

FERGUSON'S
It's fun to eat Ferguson food so good! And pleasant to pay Ferguson prices so reasonable!
New Rochelle 8400
Phone your order we deliver

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INCORPORATED
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Telephone N. R. 3610
Branches
White Plains Mount Vernon, Rye

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A Fine Grain Service
673 MAIN STREET—*Opposite Library*

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

ARE YOU BORED with your OLD FURNITURE?
Then add CHARM and INTEREST by having occasional pieces PAINTED and DECORATED. References and estimates cheerfully given.
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579 North Avenue N. R. 2972

George W King
DRAPERIES UPHOLSTERY
FURNITURE
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Murray Hill 2-7678 Hamilton 4567

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Rose Kilbert, formerly with "Lucky Lady Shop"
ALWAYS GLAD TO SERVE YOU!
DRESSES 2.98 and 3.98
HATS 1.00
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(A few steps off Main Street)

Franklin Hand Laundry
Comparable in Methods and Economy to Home Laundering—With None of Its Trials
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For Guaranteed Vacuum Cleaner Service
$1.25
Call W. S. DURR CO.
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Mt. Vernon 459 So. 2nd Ave., Oakwood 1401

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Optometrist
Office Hours: Afternoons Daily
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Maywin Studio
Furniture Deserves a New Deal!
Select From Our Choice Fall Fabrics
99 Centre Avenue N. R. 948

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Showing *Smart, Feminine Fall Models* at *Appealing Prices*
NO. 12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

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You Cannot BEAT Our Milk
But You Can WHIP Our Cream
Phones: New Rochelle 2212, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. / New Rochelle 2212, Nepperhan 4200, Oakwood 3600

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Expert Operators
Hair Cuts . . . Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945

ETHEL MacDOWELL
TEACHER OF PIANO
Leschetizky Method
TEACHER OF PIPE ORGAN
Professional Accompanist
Phone N. R. 6922 before 9:00 A. M. and after 5:30 P. M.

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Borough of Brooklyn

Carlino Bros.
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FEATURING
Cocomalt, Postum, Campbell Soups, Prudence Hash, Mazola, Quaker Oats
• HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
• BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
MEATS, FISH, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Watchmaker and Jeweler
R. M. PARTRIDGE
WATCHES—CLOCKS—RINGS—
COSTUME JEWELRY
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY *(Continued)*

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

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Flowers of Quality
We deliver everywhere
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Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your
PERMANENT WAVE
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LICENSED PLUMBER
PLUMBING—HEATING—OIL BURNERS
ROOFING and LEADERS
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Branches—6914 4th Ave.—1451 Bath Ave.

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EPPY SHOPPE'S
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125 Second Ave., New York City

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Accurate Reporting Co.
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Introducing Their New Fall Models
EXCLUSIVE But Not EXPENSIVE
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Complete line of Greeting Cards, Party Favors, Dennison Goods.
Decorations and Favors for Halloween
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Hortense Millinery
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS MOULDED TO THE HEAD
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Established Over Twenty-Five Years
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FLOWERS
for all occasions
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Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
MRS. MEYERSON, Mgr.
Sizes 21-24—Prices Reasonable
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Between Dean and Pacific Streets

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Successors to
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Washington Heights 7-1027

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(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
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Murray Hill 2-6412

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
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For Appointment Call
SEdgwick 3-0909

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Dealer in First-Class BEEF, VEAL, LAMB and PORK—Poultry in Season
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INTERIOR DECORATOR
FABRICS
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS
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Plaza 3-1452

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WE GUARANTEE TO REDUCE
Your Coal Bills 30% to 70%
Phone Gibraltar 7-6286 or Gibraltar 7-4010
Coal Carburetor Sales Co.

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 227 Westchester Ave
Tel. 3303
Office Phone Port Chester 11
Residence Phone Port Chester 3192-M

COLONIAL ANTHRACITE
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Foot of Willett Avenue

KNIT-TEX TOPCOAT, $30
SAXON-WEAVE SUIT, $30
WORSTED-TEX SUIT, $35
I. Goldberg & Son
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

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First in Fashion
PARIS MILLINERY
Coats and Dresses
284 Main Street

A. C. Hankinson, Inc.
PHONE 6085—5680—3091
Service Stations and Garage
Esso and Texaco
33 North Ave. and 121 Washington St.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Air Conditioning
Strain & Sutton
34 Cannon Street
PLUMBING—HEATING
DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 278

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE *(Continued)*

Luckey Platt & Co.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Priced $9.00 and $10.50

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
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SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

B&M
Pure Food Market
Phone 6160 *FREE DELIVERY*

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents—$5, $7.50 and $10.00
Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

The HOOVER
Is BEST as it Sweeps as it Cleans
The Wallace Co.
OIL OIL
Collingwood & Seaman
PHONE 2330 35 MARKET STREET
Dustless COAL

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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5822-J

FIRE AUTO INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Electric Appliances *Electric Wiring*
CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.
Estimates furnished on all repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7024

J. & Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Allatt's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
and All Lines of Beauty Culture
835 Dewey Avenue Glen 5205

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

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Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVENUE STONE 337, 338

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Harry T. B. Richardson
Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1036

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER *(Continued)*

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Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Bluestone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 90 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

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For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

MAXIMILIAN NAGEL
Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Formerly General Manager Keystone
Watch and Clock Repair Co.
4 POPHAM ROAD Scarsdale Phone: 191

CHESTER
TAILORS and FURRIERS
36 Garth Road, Scarsdale Phone 1212
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing. Suits made to order.
Goods called for and delivered.

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 6038
Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
DEVOE PAINTS
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

ELECTRICAL
Repairs ● Wiring ● Service
Household Appliances
SCARSDALE ELECTRIC SHOP
2 HARWOOD COURT PHONE 908
Edward Fortner, Jr. Arthur Siebert

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

MEHRLUST'S
"Two little shops in one"
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel
Shampoo and Wave Special 1.00
Beauty Salon
Hair Styling for Smart Women, also Specialists in Children's Haircutting
Station Plaza Bldg., Hartdale
Phone: Scarsdale 1818

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5—$6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
THE EARL CO.
430 State St. Tel. 4-9111

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys ——— Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK Co., Inc.
287 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street
NRA

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St Phone 4-7791
NRA

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NEW YORK

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St, Tel. 2-0163

Harriett's
HAND MADE CANDIES
201 EAST FAYETTE STREET
Watch for daily "Specials"

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
PHONE 2-6151

H. A. HYDE
Here—at the most reasonable prices, you will find the smartest hats in the most dependable qualities. Our saleswomen are trained to counsel with honesty.
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman, Proprietor

DRAUCKER STUDIO
Distinctive Photographs
3 for $10 and up
407 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Robert E. Gilman
General Insurance
Gurney Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

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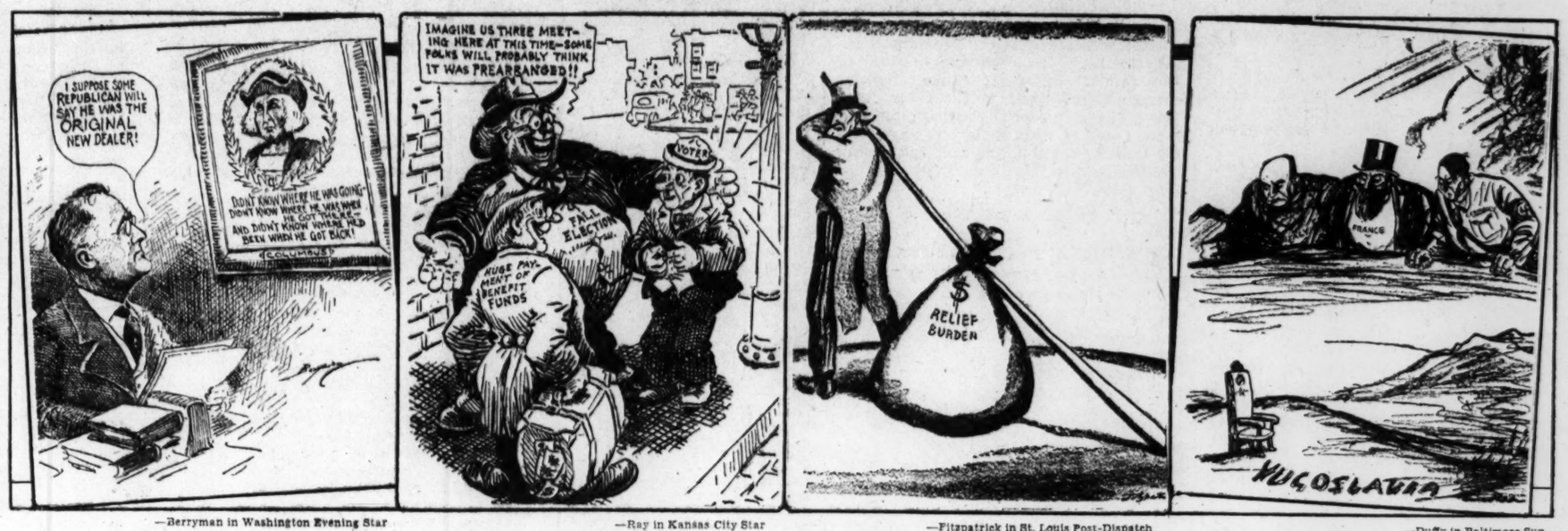
Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week


I SUPPOSE SOME REPUBLICAN WILL SAY HE WAS THE ORIGINAL NEW DEALER!
DIDN'T KNOW WHERE HE WAS GOING DIDN'T KNOW WHERE HE WAS WHEN HE GOT THERE— AND DIDN'T KNOW WHERE HE'D BEEN WHEN HE GOT BACK!
COLUMBUS
IMAGINE US THREE MEETING HERE AT THIS TIME—SOME FOLKS WILL PROBABLY THINK IT WAS PREARRANGED!!
VOTER
FALL ELECTION
HUGE PAYMENT OF BENEFIT FUNDS
RELIEF BURDEN
FRANCE
YUGOSLAVIA

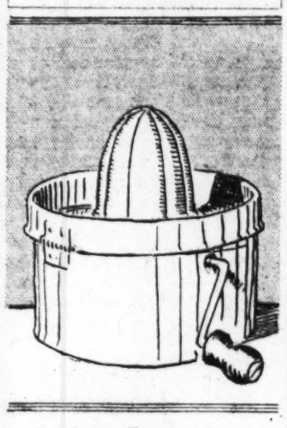
—Berryman in Washington Evening Star
Columbus Day, 1934

—Ray in Kansas City Star
What a Coincidence!

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Where Are All Those States' Righters?

—Duffy in Baltimore Sun
Three Faces East

With the Inventors

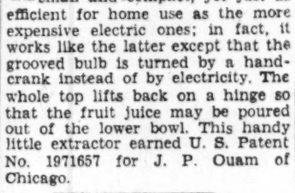


Juice Extractor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a juice extractor that is small and compact, yet just as efficient for home use as the more expensive electric ones; in fact, it works like the latter except that the grooved bulb is turned by a hand-crank instead of by electricity. The whole top lifts back on a hinge so that the fruit juice may be poured out of the lower bowl. This handy little extractor earned U. S. Patent No. 1971657 for J. P. Ouam of Chicago.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 11



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Weep
4—To freeze
7—Treachery
9—Period of time
10—Hypothetical force
11—Length-measure
13—An exclamation
15—An aromatic spice
18—Bull-fighter
20—Bustle
21—Be indebted to

Down

1—Pen for swine
2—Metal
3—Carnivore
4—Exists
5—Cry of a dove
6—Terminal
8—Agreeable odor
12—One of the faces of a pedestal
13—Wine-vessel
14—Possessed
16—The female of domestic cattle
17—Before
19—Preposition

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

El Paso World News:—Most excuses are lies wrapped in tissue paper.

Sullivan County (N. Y.) Record: The employee who gets stuck in a rut is not so certain to stick to his job.

Today's Limerick

A boy who was tempted to seize
Some fruit which shone red from the treize,
Was not first to grapple
With lure of the apple,—
But he rang the bell and said "Pleize."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Seed Flats

A YOUNG boy who was always interested in growing things, hit upon the idea of selling prepared seed flats. He went about to homes where he knew the women were gardeners and showed them his seed flats ready for planting. In these flats he had well-fertilized dirt, just right for growing petunia plants, aster seedlings, or vegetable plantings.

Women were glad to have these flats filled with loam, as they all had sunny basement windows where they easily raise choice plants from selected seed. This youthful salesman sowed many flats himself and in the spring had the sturdy plants that he had transplanted once or twice in the flats all ready to set out in gardens. Mrs. C. D. L.

What They Say

Assert Yourself

"The habit of reading and relying on critiques makes people timid and fearful of their own likes and dislikes."—*Charles Wheeler.*

Candor

"Mr. Roosevelt conveys the idea of being completely candid, without being in the least candid."—*Frank R. Kent.*

Confidence

"Today the country at large has even greater faith in the patriotism, efficiency and unselfish sincerity of the President than it had on the day it elected him so enthusiastically."—*Vice-President Garner.*

—Harding in Baltimore News and Post
She Does HER Part

Quotation for Today

THERE is no greater disloyalty to the great pioneers of human progress than to refuse to budge an inch from where they stood.—DEAN INGE.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lydia

ON MAKING his way to Philippi in response to an urgent plea revealed to him in a vision at Troas (Acts 16:9), Paul proceeded on the Sabbath day to a spot by the river where Jews and proselytes were accustomed to congregate for worship (vs. 13). There he encountered a certain Lydia, who is described as one "which worshipped God" (vs. 14), in other words "a proselyte to Judaism." She eagerly heard his message; and she bears the proud distinction of being his first convert on the continent of Europe.

Lydia came originally from Thyatira, in the Roman Province of Asia (cf. Rev. 2:18), a city famed for its dye works; and it is thus not surprising that she made her living as a "seller of purple" (Acts 16:14). She and her household were gladly baptized, and later she extended hospitality to the apostle and his companions during their stay in Philippi (vs. 15), even when they were under the ban of the city authorities (vs. 40).

Daily Anecdote

A Place for Everything

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY found it very difficult to keep things about him orderly, and often bemoaned his inability to find things he had put carefully away.

"A place for everything!" he would moan, hopelessly, when searching through his desk for a misplaced manuscript. "A place for everything—and everything some place else!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

THE woman had only a short time to attend to an important business matter. Driving to a public parking lot, she left her car and hurried away.

There were other matters demanding her attention, and she had brought along money enough to cover a few bills. Just before the last bill had been paid, however, she discovered a shortage of $1. As she was in a large department store, she seated herself in the mezzanine to give the matter some thought, but she was unable to remember where the error might have occurred.

The next morning it was again necessary for her to drive down town, and, entering the same parking lot, she handed some money to the young attendant.

To her surprise he said, "No—take that back. You don't owe me anything. I owe you." Noting her astonishment, he added: "Yesterday when you drove in, you handed me the pay for parking, and I had to go to the office for change. When I came back I found you had gone, forgetting to wait for it."

Small wonder that this parking place is well patronized!

Away From the Noise and Strife

Two Fishermen Meditating on the Really Important Things, Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. W. C. Blunk, San Mateo, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Business

Mrs. Bride: "I'm getting ice from a new man, dear."

Husband: "What's wrong with the old one?"

Mrs. Bride: "The new man says he'll give us colder ice for the same money."—*Grit.*

Meant Well

The Woman (departing): "Now, don't bother to come any farther—you'd have to get a platform ticket."

The Man (meaning well): "That's all right. It's worth more than a penny to see you off."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Moon and the Tide

Inquiring Schoolboy: "Daddy, what effect does the moon have on the tide?"

Dad (from the depths of his newspaper): "Not any, son. The only effect it has is on the untied."

Fido's Reply

Lady (handing dog over to railway guard): "Now, before you give him his meals, I want you to say, 'Diddum Dinkie want 'oos dindums?' And if he yawns, he's not quite ready."—*Pearson's.*

The Recruit

Drill Sergeant: "Now, take this rifle, and find out how to use it."

Recruit: "Tell me one thing. Is it true that the harder I pull the trigger, the farther the bullet will go?"—*Grit.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Way to Avoid a Surplus*

By CARMACK

This was dues-paying day for the Gloom Chasers—
And at our regular get-together Peter, the keeper of the Bones, reported that our supply of bones was getting quite large—
So one of the members barked and suggested that we have a bone-gnawing festival and everybody barked their approval—
But first we went on a long hike to work up a good appetite—
And then wasn't the bone-gnawing festival a great success—oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Fair Winds for Fair Trade

BOSTON'S ocean trade winds are playing tag with the compass. And a rollicking game it is which the port now plays as the result of a sudden shift in the currents of national trade.

Arrival of a steady file of grain-laden ships from the Pacific coast, and their departure in ballast for more cargoes of the golden commodity emphasize how completely its position as one of the leading grain exporting centers on the Atlantic seaboard has been reversed to that of a booming port of discharge.

Boston trade forecasters attribute this sudden upturn in grain ship entries to an economic disturbance originating over the parched granaries of the Middle West, sweeping eastward to the Atlantic by reason of an increase in rail freight rates. A heavy surplus of grain on the Pacific coast and a hungry fleet of bulk cargo carriers is the happy combination with which New England is circumventing the "storm area" and thereby forestalling its threatened shortage of grain.

The gainful effects of this unforeseen turn extend beyond the water front. Cheaper rates on Pacific grain shipments will help ease production costs among 30,000 New England dairy farmers, and give to the intercoastal cargo trade an upward impetus that will act favorably as far away as the Panama Canal.

What apparently is New England's gain, however, only aggravates the problem confronting the great rail networks. In recent years the railroad has seen its vast business in the transportation of package freight usurped by highway trucking with its admitted advantage in cheaper operating costs, lower rates and door-to-door delivery. And now its supremacy in the movement of bulk freight is challenged by sea.

Serious as this difficulty may seem, it will not arouse much sympathy among Boston transportation interests. The port's unsuccessful quest for a readjustment of rate differentials under which western freight is routed to North Atlantic ports for export has antagonized New England shippers for years.

For this reason, business interests in this region probably regard the recent upturn in the intercoastal grain movements as a victory for the port of Boston. Yet no matter how aptly the adage of the ill wind may fit New England in this present situation, the problem confronting the railroads is one which no locality can escape by sticking its head in the sands of economic sectionalism.

No one region of the nation can evade indefinitely repercussions of trade problems which affect another. Coöperation among nation-wide transportation agencies will be more beneficial in the long run than the temporary and fluctuating advantages resulting from competition.

Where Is Farm Parity?

REVIEWING in connection with the President's recent statement the rise of farm prices since last year, an editorial in the Washington Post finds "the long-desired adjustment between farm and other prices well advanced" and the future of the Agricultural Adjustment program therefore "a subject for critical consideration."

The editorial derives some interest from a surmise that Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Post, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and an influential adviser on farm policies in the Hoover Administration, may be the author. It surveys the progress of agricultural prices toward the parity intended for them in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and inquires if it may now be feasible to discontinue paying crop-control benefits. To some it may suggest also a question as to what really ought to be the goal in the relation between agricultural and industrial prices.

President Roosevelt rejected the idea that the 1926 price level is being taken as a criterion of money policy. The adjustment act names the proportion between farm and non-farm prices in the period from 1909 to 1914 as the standard to be sought. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his recent book, "New Frontiers," says the years chosen "had long been considered by farm economists as the period with the most satisfactory relationships." Yet sixty pages later he admits that during these five years there was a clamor in the city press over the high cost of living.

Actually, with great changes of technique and demand continually taking place in both agricultural and industrial spheres, is there any reason why men should expect to take the price ratio of any period and expect to freeze it by decree into a pattern for the future? Is not the true goal rather to attain that state of balance which Mr. Wallace extols through large sections of his excellent book, namely, a balanced distribution of income between agricultural and industrial populations which would enable each to buy the maximum quantity of the other's output?

Just how this price ratio is to be found does not lend itself easily to statistical method; it may be a matter of experiment and public discussion. The 1909-14 level may do to shoot at for the present but a broader conception will be necessary as the basis for the continued systematic planning which Mr. Meyer—if it is he who speaks through his newspaper—agrees is necessary for agriculture. In fact, the conclusion is one which Secretary Wallace could readily second, that "permanent improvement in the economic position of the farmer" calls for "comprehensive planning to extend markets for farm products and to diversify farm output, not a mere continuation of the system of paying farmers to cut output and thus curtail national wealth."

Talking Inflation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has now spiked the rumors of inflation as inconclusively as he set them going. All he said was that currency manipulation might be a factor in an increase in the commodity price level. Whether he meant past or future manipulation is still the subject of much dispute. The "futures" gained many recruits, and stimulated speculation, after the visit of Prof. George F. Warren and Senator Bulkley to the White House. It was only the subsequent denial by the President of any conversation around such a subject that quieted the inflation flurry.

But Mr. Roosevelt did not reject currency manipulation as a future weapon of policy. He never has done so. By currency manipulation is generally meant further devaluation of the dollar. Under the law of January 31, this year, he related the dollar to gold. The act was called stabilization. A better phrase, however, is the French description, "unstable stabilization." For, while the law reduced the gold content of the dollar by 40.94 per cent, it also allowed for a considerable variation up or down if the President saw fit to authorize it. At any time Mr. Roosevelt can devalue up to 50 per cent or revalue up to 40 per cent from the present 40.94 per cent. For weeks past American bankers have besought him to turn his back on this privilege, and say definitely that 40.94 per cent is the definitive extent of dollar devaluation.

Why does the President persistently refuse to make such an announcement? Nobody seems to know. But everybody has his guess. The President is often called the experimenter par excellence. He does not like to close any door that will permit of further experimentation. But the question has now arisen very seriously as to whether the advantages of certainty in the standard of value do not considerably outweigh the advantages of uncertainty. The President must now be cogitating the pros and cons.

If it were a case solely of the domestic effects, the answer would probably be in favor of definitive stabilization. The system that the President espouses is one of private initiative. He has to depend upon the investor and the entrepreneur to take chances of future profits out of new commitments. Both these mainstays of the system regard the end of dollar manipulation as the *sine qua non* of enterprise. For they fear that a currency whose relation to gold is still unfixed will be a football of politics. Whether their fears are sound or not, it is the fact that it is important. Thus, if the dollar were stabilized, it seems reasonable to suppose that business activity would be quickened.

But the gold equivalent of the dollar has more than a domestic significance. It has international ramifications. Doubtless the Administration thinks of the unstabilized pound when it is assailed by demands for dollar stabilization. If the dollar were fixed, the British could fix their pound at any level they chose, or leave it wholly unfixed. It would therefore seem that a prior condition of stabilization is a renewal of the effort to bring about a pound-dollar understanding. Such an understanding is vital to world recovery. Neither currency authority seems willing to allow the other to remain, like Mohammed's coffin, in mid-air while the other is securely tethered to the ground.

Park Avenue Balilla

"NOW WE ARE SIX," wrote A. A. Milne as the title to a well-loved book of children's verses. "Now we are eight," said Mussolini—in effect—to the male children of Italy when he decreed that training for war should begin at that age.

"Shocking," is the term millions of parents used to describe Il Duce's decree. "Cute," is the word some New York parents no doubt employed to express pleasure at seeing their own eight-year-old sons march in military uniform in an armory on Park Avenue the other day.

As a New York paper puts it: "The drill opened the fifty-third year of the Greys, described as the most exclusive cadet organization in the country. . . . Between forty and fifty mothers, all socially prominent, proudly watched their sons drill."

The Italian ruling was accompanied by a frank statement that compulsory membership in the Fascist Balilla had the aim of "interesting the children in military life." The behavior of American children under similar influence indicates that Mussolini will not be disappointed. The children in the Park Avenue armory—let us quote again—". . . stood patiently in line to be measured for uniforms in one of the reception rooms at the armory, while their eyes strayed to the pictures of battles decorating the room."

Mussolini has entered upon his military training plan in dead earnest. He knows what it is all about. Can the same be said for the mothers of the Knickerbocker Greys?

A Novel to Be Savored

Book of the Day

THE more subtle shadings of family intercourse always form the foundation of E. H. Young's sensitive and finely wrought novels. Fascinated by the contemplation of the dependence upon one another of human beings who occupy the same household, Miss Young has written about sisters, about fathers and daughters, and mothers and daughters, and now in THE CURATE'S WIFE (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50) considers the adjustments of married life.

The peculiar complications in the domestic happiness of the curate, Cecil Sproat, and his wife Dahlia, come from the fact that he is devoted to his work, whereas she is tinged with the agnosticism of her father, and that she is considerably younger than he. Back of that lies a more general cause of misunderstanding, the difference in the nature of their feeling for each other—Cecil's a deeply rooted satisfaction in the entire personality of his wife, Dahlia's a grateful, honest but critical determination to make the best of a man not personally attractive to her.

* * *

In this study of adjustments the situation in the household of the newly wedded Sproats is contrasted on the one hand with the bleak, long-time incompatibility of the Rev. Mr. Doubleday and his wife, and on the other hand with the budding romance of Dahlia's sister Jenny and the Doubledays' son. These three pairs, set against a background of suburban parish activities and the more remote life of the countryside, act out a drama that is none the less important because it depends on small things. An intonation, a word spoken or withheld, even so humble a circumstance as a leaky cistern are the hinges on which crises turn.

Always Miss Young's emphasis is on the individual's right to independence and on the fastidiousness which seeks a well-ordered life, but with this as her ideal goes consideration for others and an honest search for the right road through a crisscross of conflicting rights.

* * *

Without beating the drum, in the midst of her humorous dealing with trifles, Miss Young has a way of delivering occasional profound generalizations that may be missed by a hasty reader. Her work is not for that kind of reader, but for those who like to turn a morsel on their tongues.

One flame burns steadily, her love for the scene of her stories. The Green in Upper Radstowe, with its trees, the church, the Vicarage, the high, narrow house that the Sproats are trying to make homelike, a few fine, flat-fronted old houses with gardens, is a place precious to her, a place not remarkably beautiful but both dignified and friendly. The country beyond is even more her own, with its secret air of far-reaching age, its deep-lying peace and its permanence.

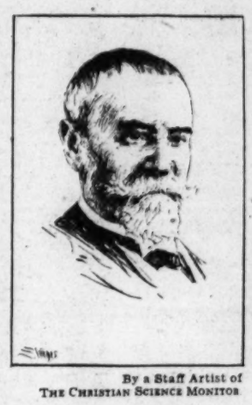
WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Celebrities Off Parade: J. J. Jusserand

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

TO HAVE known Ambassador Jusserand as an author or as a diplomat, without realizing the consummate skill with which he combined his dual vocations, was to miss knowing the man himself. His career was an impressive demonstration of the value of the continental method of training diplomats as contrasted with the American system of awarding strategic posts as rewards for political party service. "I never had any other thought in mind," Jusserand once told me, "than to represent France in the diplomatic corps. My schooling was directed entirely toward that end, and, in that schooling, training as a writer was considered as of major importance. My ambition, naturally, was that some day I would be *couronné* as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Not that my ambition has failed to be realized in having spent all these years in America," he hastened to add, "but in my youth Washington was not looked upon as it is now. Then, the only question between our two countries seemed to be the tariff, but now—"



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

J. Jules Jusserand

Jusserand's instinctive modesty would have prevented him from accepting credit for having himself been responsible for developing his position into what it became during his incumbency. Throughout those years before the World War, the French Ambassador quietly met the elaborate German propaganda by unostentatiously reminding the American people of the closeness of the international relationship with France from the time Lafayette placed his sword at the service of the new republic, and less famous Frenchmen gave their lives to help win American independence. No single influence contributed so much to make America eager to give reciprocal coöperation.

* * *

Jusserand represented that side of the French character that Americans admire and love. His sense of humor, his tolerance, his sympathetic understanding combined to create a personality seemingly miles away from the impression of the typical Frenchman unfortunately brought back by our Crusaders returning after the World War, and since then emphasized by the attitude assumed by the French Government toward America. The Ambassador could not have failed to suffer poignantly when so much of his work was undone, and the France which he so perfectly represented passed into the control of political elements with which he had no sympathy.

Because of his country's action, I am inclined to think that, in spite of the facts, Jusserand's name will go down to posterity as that of a great writer rather than as that of a great diplomat. This is unfortunate, as he is justly entitled to fame in both capacities. But literature is not subject to political chicanery, and his volumes which so wonderfully interpret the English during and since the reign of Elizabeth, and so perfectly portray the America in which he lived, will stand for all time as vital contributions. One day, when I expressed my pleasure that he had done so much to counteract the impression abroad that we Americans were all what has since come to be known as "Babbitts," he countered by saying:

"That, my friend, is what Europeans would like to accept as a true picture of your countrymen, but in their hearts they know better. Your Barrett Wendell did the same thing for us in his 'France of Today,' when he gave a true picture of home life in France, which so many Americans seem to think lacking in French civilization."

I have already recorded in this series an afternoon I once spent with President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, in which I spoke of the abrupt termination of our visit when he suddenly recalled that he had made an appointment for Ambassador Jusserand to play tennis with him. That same evening I dined at the French Embassy, and when I arrived was received by Mme. Jusserand, the charming and accomplished Ambassadress, with apologies for her husband's temporary absence. While we chatted, she told me that she was an American, related to the Boston Lawrence family, born abroad, and that her first sojourn in this country had been when she came to Washington in her official capacity.

* * *

Suddenly Jusserand burst into the drawing room. "I am so sorry, my friend, he exclaimed. "But your President—your strenuous President."

I could but smile at the expression on his face.

"Ah!" the Ambassador continued. "He will certainly be the finish of me. We played two sets of tennis, then he said, 'We're only warmed up now. What do you say to a little dog-trot?' What could I say? We ran about half a mile, and then he said, 'That's fine! Now let's play push ball.' So we pushed the ball for fifteen minutes, then he exclaimed, 'That's great! What do you want to do now, Jusserand?' As I sat down I said, 'If it's just the same to you, Mr. President, I'd like to lie down!' That, my friend, is why I have to make my excuses for being late in giving you my welcome."

After this, it was natural that our conversation at the dinner table should have turned upon the subject of sport rather than politics. Few realize, perhaps, that Jusserand is today accepted as a leading authority on the history of tennis, or that his volume, *"Les Sports et Jeux d'Exercise dans l'ancienne France"* is credited with having stimulated his countrymen to cast aside their one-time indifference to physical exercise, and become champions of the world in the particular sport he loved the best.

[This is the last of twenty sketches by Mr. Orcutt. Readers will be pleased to know that he has prepared several additional sketches, the first of which will appear on this page Nov. 1.]

North . . South . . East . . West

There Is Choice of Opportunity

By Frank L. Perrin

MUCH depends upon which window we choose to look out upon the world and its people. Perhaps more depends upon which door we choose to open when we fare forth to take our places with the marchers, the toilers, the climbers, or the dreamers. All too often we deceive ourselves into believing that the first roadway or street which opens before us is the one we must travel, or that a place vacated or bequeathed to us by another is the place we must occupy.

Mortmain persists in its asserted right to direct and guide, even to the third or fourth generation of mankind. In industry, in politics, in education and in our feeble reaching out for a better understanding of life, precedent, usage, superstition and a belief in limitation, all of which we mildly disclaim and deny as our own, hedge us about and in some way seem to shorten the arm which reaches out to grasp and hold the thing most needed.

There is, it should be remembered, that historic command to "let the dead past bury its dead." The need of today is that we heed this wise counsel. But, as in all other things the decision rests with us individually. A right and wise decision cannot be imposed upon us. Are we not free moral agents? Have we not, we may ask, the right to live our own lives as we see fit? We do not, of course, pose these as interrogations. They have been so often thrust forth as declamatory assertions of a selfish and distorted individualistic platform that they must by now be revealed in their naked unreasonableness.

* * *

There is, we must realize, a wide difference between what we all admire as "rugged individualism" and that right of selection or choice which if exercised may be and can be exercised wisely and unselfishly. Every day is a turning point in the experiences of those who do the world's work. Nothing is static or unalterably fixed. Every day and every hour is a time for choosing and for decision. How indispensable in this rapidly shifting scene is a dependable compass.

Perhaps never in recent years, in either the Old World or the New, have so many men and women been unemployed or unprofitably employed as at present. Dependency is coming to be a serious problem. Its importance, naturally enough, is more clearly realized by those who are able to help than by those who are helped or desire to be helped. It is futile, if a solution of the present-day problems is sincerely sought, to insist that the rich or well-to-do should be penalized by being made to contribute to the support of millions of their fellows who have been made dependent through the greed or profit-taking of the more prosperous. Under any long-continued system which fosters or even condones wholesale dependency, it is not those who are taxed or who contribute who suffer.

How necessary it is that there be now, as always, the opportunity to choose a better way than the one we are now pursuing, even though we may, because of prosperity or because of self-imposed or seemingly unavoidable dependency, believe we are measurably happy and contented. Those who give in the hope that they are giving as wisely as they do cheerfully, may, after all, be choosing the way of least resistance—the way easiest to take. Those who exist on the charity of the cheerful giver or the subsistence funds of the local, state, or national governments may, all too soon, be led to believe that individual effort is needless and that our boasted rugged individualism is a myth.

* * *

I am convinced that it is imperative that the pressing and insistent economic problems which we are now facing be solved. It is undeniable, when we appraise the situation without sentiment or prejudice, that it cannot be solved by the method which it has been found so easy to adopt as a temporary expedient or palliative. There is need to give something beside bread and meat and fuel, or the money which provides these.

We of these modern times revolt at even the thought of peonage. Yet it may be that we are unconsciously drifting in the direction of something closely approaching just that. It can be shown, I believe, that not only in shops and factories both large and small, but in the homes of uncounted families in the United States and elsewhere, millions of men and women are being compelled to work for less than a living wage. By a gentle conspiracy, indulged in and fostered in industry and in neighborhoods, the right of choice, possible only where there is competition and unrestricted opportunity, is lessened. This right, more than theoretically, exists. It must be recognized and consciously restored.

The Wide Horizon

Switzerland Weighs Gold Standard

By Godfrey Lias

BERNE, SWITZ.

VALUE of the Swiss franc is the chief topic of discussion here these days, in spite of the agreement reached Sept. 24 between Switzerland, Holland, Italy, France, Belgium and Luxembourg to stick to the gold standard.

Switzerland is one of the two important trading nations whose currencies still retain their pre-war gold value, the other being Holland. Holland has a wealthy colonial empire by which to augment its income. Switzerland has to rely entirely on its own resources. One by one all Switzerland's best customers have depreciated the value of their currencies, thereby upsetting the whole delicate balance of Switzerland's internal economy.

Before the war, 25 Swiss francs, or thereabouts, represented 20 English shillings or five American dollars. So did 25 French francs or 25 Italian lire or 25 Greek drachmae. Today, 25 Swiss francs are worth roughly 125 French francs, 95 Italian lire and 500 Greek drachmae. Instead of 20 shillings or five dollars, 25 Swiss francs buy about 33 shillings or $8.

Individual Swiss importers find these changes are from one point of view all to the good. When they want to buy, say, machinery from England, cotton from the United States, foodstuffs from France, they can get the same amount of goods for less Swiss money—provided of course that a rise in English, American and French prices has not wiped out the difference.

But for the Swiss exporter, the situation is exactly the reverse. The foreign buyer has to pay out more of his own money to get the same amount of Swiss goods. So he buys less. On top of this the foreign tariffs are continually being raised in order to protect the home manufacturer. Thus Swiss goods tend to become too dear for the foreigner to buy.

Swiss merchants, and the hotel keepers, who are also interested in selling things to foreigners, think that the value of the Swiss franc in terms of other currencies should be reduced—in other words, that Switzerland should follow the example of the rest of the world and go off the gold standard.

Swiss importers reply that if it went off gold, the country could not pay for the many things it has to buy from abroad. Even in the bad year of 1932, Switzerland imported food and raw material alone to the tune of over 1,000,000,000 francs. If the value of the franc is reduced, say the importers, we shall have to pay just that much more for the goods since we cannot do without them.

One compromise solution that has been put forward with a view to reconciling these two sets of arguments is to issue francs at a special rate to tourists and visitors. This plan is something on the lines of the German "registered marks" which can be bought by tourists at a discount of 40-50 per cent as compared with the ordinary exchange value of the mark.

The *hoteliers* in fact argue that in the long run an over-valued franc which keeps away foreign tourists, particularly English and Americans, spells ruin not only for themselves but for the bankers.

Thus Switzerland's dilemma is whether to continue the hard road of forcing down internal prices to a still lower level or to follow the example of other countries and reduce the external value of the franc. The interests of Switzerland's chief export industry—the pleasant memories visitors take home with them of the lovely Swiss scenery—demand an early solution of this pressing problem.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

The Crime Prevention Series

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read, with keen interest and sincere gratitude, the first of the articles on crime to be published serially in the Monitor, including your splendid editorial on the same subject in your issue of Wednesday, October 3, and shall read each article as it appears.

I am tremendously interested in this all-important subject from the standpoint of a parent as well as a grandparent, with a firm conviction that the real solution lies in constructive leadership for children during their formative periods.

The time to be helpful is now, the parent, the school, and the public coöperating. Organized play, based on the fundamental principle of the Golden Rule, equally applicable to the four great corner stones of human relationships—the home, the school, the church and business—can, in the writer's humble judgment, be made a most effective instrument in crime prevention. I am in favor of nation-wide organization with this purpose and end in view.

WILLIAM GOODALL YOUNG SR.

New York.

Upton Sinclair's Position

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It appears that literature is being circulated among Christian Scientists in California, indicating that if I am elected Governor the Constitution will be overthrown, religion will be wiped out, and all kinds of things will happen. It seems proper, therefore, that I make to you a brief statement as to my attitude toward Christian Science.

In my book, "The Profits of Religion," I indulged in some ridicule of Christian Science ideas. This was seventeen years ago, and my attitude was based in part upon a very unhappy experience which my former wife had with a Christian Science healer.

Four or five years ago it happened that the lady who is now my very dear wife became ill and found great benefit in Christian Science. In this way I came to know a number of Christian Scientists and I was led to view Mrs. Eddy's ideas from a new point of view, and I changed my ideas considerably. As a result, I revised what I had written in "The Profits of Religion," and had the changes made in the plates of the book.

It so happened that I had a stock of books on hand, and have not until recently had occasion to reprint the book. A new edition is just off the press, and I am waiting for copies to come from my printers in the East. Unless the printers have made a mistake, my revisions will appear in this edition. Of course, my enemies will give me no credit for this, as they will say that the changes were made for campaign purposes. I can only repeat the fact that they were made three or four years ago.

But what is of more importance to Christian Scientists in California is this: That I have no designs against any man's religion and no thought whatever of interfering with churches in California. I have put forward a simple and definite program to end poverty in our State by putting the unemployed at productive labor and making them self-sustaining, thus taking them off the backs of the taxpayers. I conclude by quoting from a statement which I sent recently to some religious friends in San Francisco:

"As Americans we are each of us privileged to hold our own religious opinions and to practice according to them."

Pasadena, Calif. UPTON SINCLAIR.

The Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent article in the Monitor lauding the completion of the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir and water supply system for San Francisco and an item in the "March of the Nations" column referring to it as "the hugest right idea" remind me of the valiant struggle that John Muir, California's great nature lover and writer, and a group of his friends put up against the initiation of the project.

The Hetch-Hetchy Valley was, next to Yosemite Valley itself, the most beautiful part of Yosemite National Park, and Muir was fond of characterizing the despoilers of the valley as "thieves and robbers." His friend, Robert Underwood Johnson, a former editor of the Century Magazine, wrote in a tribute to his memory published soon after his death in the Sierra Club Bulletin as follows: "In the last stages of the campaign his time was almost exclusively occupied with this contest. He opposed the project as unnecessary, as objectionable intrinsically, and as a dangerous precedent, and he was greatly cast down when it became a law. The best monument to him would be a successful movement, even at this late day, to save the Hetch-Hetchy Valley from appropriation for commercial purposes."

Arcata, Calif. C. EDWARD GRAVES.